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Quarterly Demographic Estimates

April to June 2010

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Statistics Canada
Demography Division

Quarterly Demographic Estimates

April to June 2010

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada

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September 2010

Catalogue no. 91-002-X, vol. 24, no. 2

ISSN 1911-0928

Frequency: Quarterly

Ottawa

Cette publication est également disponible en français.

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Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

.	not available for any reference period
..	not available for a specific reference period
...	not applicable
0	true zero or a value rounded to zero
0s	value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
p	preliminary
r	revised
x	suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
E	use with caution
F	too unreliable to be published

Notice to readers

Most of the components used to produce preliminary population estimates are estimated using demographic models or based on data sources less complete or reliable, albeit more timely, than those used for updated or final estimates.

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Highlights

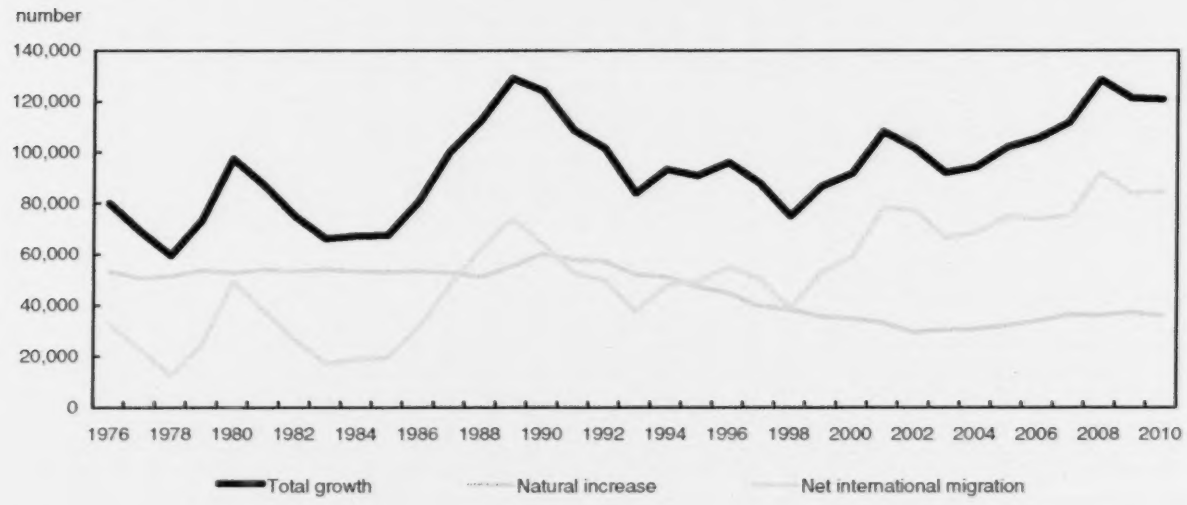
- On July 1, 2010, Canada's population was estimated at 34,108,800. During the second quarter of 2010, Canada's population increased by 120,800 (0.36%), a similar growth rate than what was observed during the same period in 2009.
- More than 70% of Canada's increase in population was driven by net inflows in international migration.
- Canada received 80,700 immigrants during the second quarter of 2010, 11,100 more than what was observed during the same period in 2009.
- Most provinces and territories (with the exception of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and the Northwest Territories) received more immigrants in the second quarter of 2010 than in the same period in 2009.
- With the exception of Newfoundland and Labrador, all provinces and territories posted a population increase in the second quarter of 2010.
- Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba led the provinces in regards of population growth rate during the second quarter of 2010.

Analysis

During the second quarter of 2010, Canada's population grew by 120,800 to reach an estimated 34,108,800 as of July 1, 2010. This represents a growth of 0.36%, similar to what was recorded for the second quarter in 2009.

More than 70% of Canada's increase in population was driven by net gains in international migration (84,800) for the second quarter 2010. When compared to the same period in 2009, both net international migration and natural increase had similar values.

Chart 1
Quarterly factors of demographic growth, April to June, 1976 to 2010, Canada



Immigration: Driver of growth in all provinces

Over the second quarter 2010, Canada received 80,700 immigrants. This was the highest level of immigrants observed for a quarter since 1971, the year the current record-keeping system was introduced. In comparison, Canada received 69,700 immigrants during the same period in 2009.

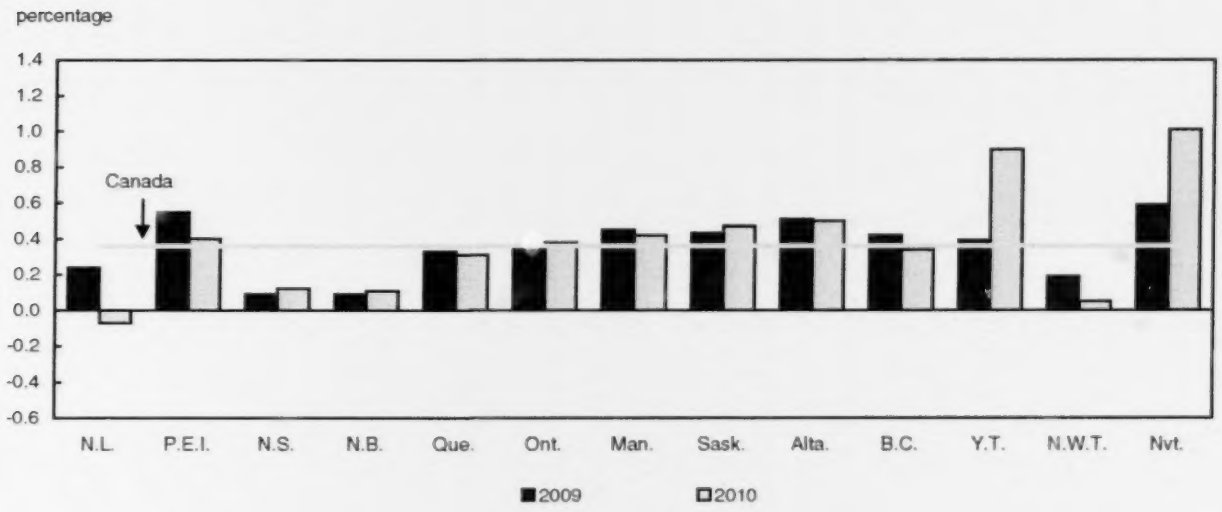
Most provinces and territories (with the exception of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and the Northwest Territories), received more immigrants in the second quarter of 2010 than in the same period in 2009. Digits never observed since 1971 were recorded in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. While the amount of immigrants in Ontario had not been this high since the third quarter of 2005, British Columbia received 12,800 immigrants, a level not observed since the second quarter of 1997.

In contrast, the net increase in non-permanent residents reached 13,100. This number is below what was observed in the second quarter of years 2006 to 2009. Almost every province and territory showed lower net inflows of non-permanent residents, compared to the second quarter of 2009. Net outflows were even observed in Alberta and British Columbia.

Population growth is higher in the Prairie provinces

During April to June 2010, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba posted the highest population growth rates amongst the provinces. Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Northwest Territories and Nunavut also recorded higher growth than that of the rest of the country.

Chart 2
Quarterly variation of population estimates, Canada, provinces and territories, April to June, 2009 and 2010



Alberta was the fastest growing province (0.50%) during the second quarter of 2010. As of July 1, 2010, its population was estimated at 3,720,900. Alberta's growth was mainly driven by both its natural increase (8,400) and net international migration (7,300). Alberta's natural increase explained close to half (45.5%) of its overall growth. This was Alberta's highest natural increase since the third quarter of 1983.

Saskatchewan's population grew by 0.47% to reach an estimated 1,045,600 as of July 1, 2010. This was the province's highest growth rate for a second quarter since 1975. Close to half of this growth was due to international migration (2,400).

Manitoba's population grew by 5,100, or 0.42%, during the second quarter of 2010 to reach an estimated 1,235,400. Net international migration (4,400) was the province's main factor of population growth and was similar to what was observed during the second quarter of 2009.

British Columbia was the only province west of Quebec to increase at a rate lower than that of the nation overall. The population of the province grew by 15,500 (0.34%) during the second quarter, reaching an estimated 4,531,000. This is the province's lowest growth for a second quarter since 2005. While its net inflows of international migration stayed strong (10,100), the province posted its lowest second-quarter net inflows of interprovincial migration (2,000) since 2003.

Central Canada

In the second quarter, Ontario's population grew by around 50,000, reaching an estimated 13,210,700 people as of July 1, 2010. This 0.38% growth was mainly explained by net inflows of international migration (39,500). The net inflows of international migration were Ontario's highest for a second-quarter since 2005.

Quebec's estimated population for the second quarter increased by 24,500 (0.31%), reaching an estimated 7,907,400. Net inflows of international immigration (18,500) continue to be the main factor of the province's growth. In the second quarter, the province received more than 14,000 immigrants, a quarterly level only observed twice since 1971.

The Atlantic provinces

Newfoundland and Labrador was the only province with a population decrease in the second quarter 2010. The province lost more than 300 people (-0.07%) and its population was estimated at 509,700. The province's decrease was mainly due to net outflows of interprovincial migration (-500), the first to be recorded since the second quarter of 2008. At the same period in 2009, the province recorded net inflows of interprovincial migration of close to 1,000 people.

In contrast, Prince Edward Island was the fastest growing province in the Atlantic region. During the second quarter Prince Edward Island's population grew by nearly 600 persons (0.40%) to reach 142,300. The main factor of the province's growth was net international migration (700). In fact, Prince Edward Island posted the highest international migration rate among all Canadian provinces, with an annualized rate of 19.0 per thousand.

During the course of the second quarter 2010, Nova Scotia's population grew 0.12% and was estimated at 942,500. More than 80% of the province's increase was driven by net inflows of international migration (900). Nova Scotia also had its first net inflows of interprovincial migration (100) in a second quarter since 2003.

From April to June 2010, New Brunswick's population increased by 800 (0.11%) to reach an estimated 751,800. This was the province's highest second quarter rate of increase since 1992. This growth was mainly attributable to net inflows of international migration (500) which accounted for more than 60% of the increase in the province's population. New Brunswick's population has been in constant growth since the first quarter of 2007.

Territories: Different factors contributed to their population growth

Nunavut's population grew by more than 300 (1.01%) to 33,200. This is the highest increase rate in the country. The territory's growth relied on both strong natural increase and net interprovincial migration.

The population of Yukon increased by more than 300 (0.90%) to 34,500. Yukon's growth, its highest since the second quarter since 2003, stemmed primarily from net international migration.

The demographic increase of the Northwest Territories (0.05%) was barely positive over the second quarter 2010. The territory's strong natural increase offset net outflows in interprovincial migration.

Related products

Selected publications from Statistics Canada

91-209-X	Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada
91-213-X	Annual Demographic Statistics
91-214-X	Annual Demographic Estimates: Census Metropolitan Areas, Economic Regions and Census Divisions, Age and Sex
91-215-X	Annual Demographic Estimates: Canada, Provinces and Territories
91-520-X	Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories

Selected CANSIM tables from Statistics Canada

051-0001	Estimates of population, by age group and sex, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0002	Deaths, by sex and age group, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0004	Components of population growth, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0005	Estimates of population, Canada, provinces and territories, quarterly
051-0006	Immigrants to Canada, by country of last permanent residence, quarterly
051-0010	Estimates of population, by marital status, age group and sex, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0011	International migrants, by age group and sex, Canada, provinces, and territories, annual
051-0012	Interprovincial migrants, by age group and sex, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0013	Births by sex, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0017	Interprovincial migrants, Canada, provinces and territories, quarterly
051-0018	Interprovincial in-, out- and net-migrants, by province or territory, annual
051-0019	Interprovincial migrants, by province or territory of origin and destination, annual
051-0020	Number of non-permanent residents, Canada, provinces and territories, quarterly
051-0035	Components of population growth, census divisions and census metropolitan areas, 2001 Census boundaries, annual
051-0037	International migration components, Canada, provinces and territories, quarterly

051-0045	Interprovincial migrants, by province or territory of origin and destination, quarterly
053-0001	Vital statistics, births, deaths and marriages, quarterly
102-0502	Deaths, by month, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
102-0503	Deaths, by age and sex, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
102-0504	Deaths, by age group and sex, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
102-0505	Deaths, by marital status, age group and sex, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
102-4502	Live births, by month, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
102-4503	Live births, by age of mother, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
102-4504	Live births, mean age of mother, Canada, provinces and territories, annual

Selected surveys from Statistics Canada

3231	Vital Statistics - Birth Database
3233	Vital Statistics - Death Database
3601	Estimates of Total Population, Canada, Provinces and Territories
3604	Estimates of Population by Age and Sex for Canada, Provinces and Territories
3605	Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age and Sex for Canada, Provinces and Territories

Selected summary tables from Statistics Canada

- *Births and birth rate, by provinces and territories*
- *Deaths and death rate, by provinces and territories*
- *Components of population growth, by province and territory*
- *Marriages by provinces and territories*
- *Population by marital status and sex*
- *Popuiation by marital status and sex, by province and territory*

Statistical tables

Table 1-1
Quarterly population estimates, national perspective — Population [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2010							
July 1 st	34,108,752	509,739	142,266	942,506	751,755	7,907,375	13,210,667
April 1 st	33,987,938	510,080	141,694	941,403	750,939	7,882,895	13,161,183
January 1 st	33,902,788	510,113	141,415	941,875	750,412	7,867,039	13,129,172
2009							
October 1 st	33,846,847	509,493	141,551	941,438	750,243	7,854,268	13,114,545
July 1 st	33,720,184	508,143	141,097	939,124	749,324	7,828,357	13,064,900
April 1 st	33,598,878	506,948	140,321	938,314	748,660	7,802,955	13,019,936
January 1 st	33,508,360	507,306	140,117	938,435	748,107	7,786,157	12,990,821
2008							
October 1 st	33,445,591	507,179	140,340	937,934	747,579	7,774,683	12,980,553
July 1 st	33,315,976	506,193	139,545	936,737	746,902	7,751,332	12,932,297
April 1 st	33,187,481	506,581	138,863	936,328	746,505	7,730,776	12,883,210
January 1 st	33,103,216	507,050	138,649	936,456	746,379	7,716,848	12,851,912
2007							
October 1 st	33,046,287	506,917	138,577	936,157	746,224	7,705,838	12,839,159
July 1 st	32,929,733	506,379	138,161	935,794	745,515	7,687,423	12,792,937
April 1 st	32,818,045	507,059	138,058	935,577	745,020	7,669,988	12,748,834
January 1 st	32,737,701	508,835	138,032	936,596	744,892	7,658,104	12,717,140
2006							
October 1 st	32,690,242	509,420	138,051	937,243	744,994	7,650,930	12,708,825
July 1 st	32,576,074	510,313	137,920	938,010	745,674	7,631,552	12,665,346

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2010							
July 1 st	1,235,412	1,045,622	3,720,946	4,530,960	34,525	43,759	33,220
April 1 st	1,230,275	1,040,735	3,702,408	4,515,482	34,218	43,739	32,887
January 1 st	1,226,738	1,036,972	3,690,250	4,498,790	33,975	43,491	32,546
2009							
October 1 st	1,223,793	1,033,846	3,683,443	4,484,403	33,926	43,467	32,431
July 1 st	1,219,562	1,029,124	3,670,742	4,460,292	33,652	43,673	32,194
April 1 st	1,214,155	1,024,691	3,652,096	4,441,686	33,521	43,589	32,006
January 1 st	1,211,240	1,021,454	3,632,086	4,423,994	33,384	43,531	31,728
2008							
October 1 st	1,208,134	1,018,327	3,613,134	4,409,086	33,311	43,687	31,644
July 1 st	1,205,517	1,013,792	3,591,391	4,383,860	33,116	43,699	31,595
April 1 st	1,201,396	1,010,300	3,563,246	4,362,206	32,965	43,662	31,443
January 1 st	1,199,354	1,007,537	3,545,176	4,346,076	32,767	43,598	31,414
2007							
October 1 st	1,196,593	1,004,996	3,530,555	4,333,743	32,678	43,454	31,396
July 1 st	1,193,558	1,000,257	3,512,691	4,309,632	32,569	43,545	31,272
April 1 st	1,189,683	996,152	3,489,842	4,291,222	32,284	43,241	31,085
January 1 st	1,186,827	994,149	3,471,715	4,275,038	32,322	43,169	30,882
2006							
October 1 st	1,185,268	992,736	3,452,956	4,263,376	32,362	43,245	30,836
July 1 st	1,184,031	992,122	3,421,253	4,243,580	32,276	43,198	30,799

1. Estimates are final intercensal and unadjusted for census net undercoverage prior to July 1, 1971. Estimates are final intercensal from July 1, 1971 to April 1, 2006, final postcensal from July 1, 2006 to July 1, 2007, updated postcensal from October 1, 2007 to April 1, 2010 and preliminary postcensal from July 1, 2010.

Table 1-2
Quarterly population estimates, national perspective — Total growth in percentage [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	percent						
2010							
April - June	0.36	-0.07	0.40	0.12	0.11	0.31	0.38
January - March	0.25	-0.01	0.20	-0.05	0.07	0.20	0.24
2009							
October - December	0.17	0.12	-0.10	0.05	0.02	0.16	0.11
July - September	0.38	0.27	0.32	0.25	0.12	0.33	0.38
April - June	0.36	0.24	0.55	0.09	0.09	0.33	0.35
January - March	0.27	-0.07	0.15	-0.01	0.07	0.22	0.22
2008							
October - December	0.19	0.03	-0.16	0.05	0.07	0.15	0.08
July - September	0.39	0.19	0.57	0.13	0.09	0.30	0.37
April - June	0.39	-0.08	0.49	0.04	0.05	0.27	0.38
January - March	0.25	-0.09	0.15	-0.01	0.02	0.18	0.24
2007							
October - December	0.17	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.14	0.10
July - September	0.35	0.11	0.30	0.04	0.10	0.24	0.36
April - June	0.34	-0.13	0.07	0.02	0.07	0.23	0.35
January - March	0.25	-0.35	0.02	-0.11	0.02	0.16	0.25
2006							
October - December	0.15	-0.11	-0.01	-0.07	-0.01	0.09	0.07
July - September	0.35	-0.17	0.09	-0.08	-0.09	0.25	0.34

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	percent						
2010							
April - June	0.42	0.47	0.50	0.34	0.90	0.05	1.01
January - March	0.29	0.36	0.33	0.37	0.72	0.57	1.05
2009							
October - December	0.24	0.30	0.18	0.32	0.14	0.06	0.35
July - September	0.35	0.46	0.35	0.54	0.81	-0.47	0.74
April - June	0.45	0.43	0.51	0.42	0.39	0.19	0.59
January - March	0.24	0.32	0.55	0.40	0.41	0.13	0.88
2008							
October - December	0.26	0.31	0.52	0.34	0.22	-0.36	0.27
July - September	0.22	0.45	0.61	0.58	0.59	-0.03	0.16
April - June	0.34	0.35	0.79	0.50	0.46	0.08	0.48
January - March	0.17	0.27	0.51	0.37	0.60	0.15	0.09
2007							
October - December	0.23	0.25	0.41	0.28	0.27	0.33	0.06
July - September	0.25	0.47	0.51	0.56	0.33	-0.21	0.40
April - June	0.33	0.41	0.65	0.43	0.88	0.70	0.60
January - March	0.24	0.20	0.52	0.38	-0.12	0.17	0.66
2006							
October - December	0.13	0.14	0.54	0.27	-0.12	-0.18	0.15
July - September	0.10	0.06	0.93	0.47	0.27	0.11	0.12

1. The numbers for total growth are final up to June 2007, updated from July 2007 to March 2010 and preliminary from April 2010.

Table 1-3
Quarterly population estimates, national perspective — Total growth [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2010							
April - June	120,814	-341	572	1,103	816	24,480	49,484
January - March	85,150	-33	279	-472	527	15,856	32,011
2009							
October - December	55,941	620	-136	437	169	12,771	14,627
July - September	126,663	1,350	454	2,314	919	25,911	49,645
April - June	121,306	1,195	776	810	664	25,402	44,964
January - March	90,518	-358	204	-121	553	16,798	29,115
2008							
October - December	62,769	127	-223	501	528	11,474	10,268
July - September	129,615	986	795	1,197	677	23,351	48,256
April - June	128,495	-388	682	409	397	20,556	49,087
January - March	84,265	-469	214	-128	126	13,928	31,298
2007							
October - December	56,929	133	72	299	155	11,010	12,753
July - September	116,554	538	416	363	709	18,415	46,222
April - June	111,688	-680	103	217	495	17,435	44,103
January - March	80,344	-1,776	26	-1,019	128	11,884	31,694
2006							
October - December	47,459	-585	-19	-647	-102	7,174	8,315
July - September	114,168	-893	131	-767	-680	19,378	43,479

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2010							
April - June	5,137	4,887	18,538	15,478	307	20	333
January - March	3,537	3,763	12,158	16,692	243	248	341
2009							
October - December	2,945	3,126	6,807	14,387	49	24	115
July - September	4,231	4,722	12,701	24,111	274	-206	237
April - June	5,407	4,433	18,646	18,606	131	84	188
January - March	2,915	3,237	20,010	17,692	137	58	278
2008							
October - December	3,106	3,127	18,952	14,908	73	-156	84
July - September	2,617	4,535	21,743	25,226	195	-12	49
April - June	4,121	3,492	28,145	21,654	151	37	152
January - March	2,042	2,763	18,070	16,130	198	64	29
2007							
October - December	2,761	2,541	14,621	12,333	89	144	18
July - September	3,035	4,739	17,864	24,111	109	-91	124
April - June	3,875	4,105	22,849	18,410	285	304	187
January - March	2,856	2,003	18,127	16,184	-38	72	203
2006							
October - December	1,559	1,413	18,759	11,662	-40	-76	46
July - September	1,237	614	31,703	19,796	86	47	37

1. The numbers for total growth are final up to June 2007, updated from July 2007 to March 2010 and preliminary from April 2010.

Table 2-1
Quarterly population estimates and factors of demographic growth, provincial perspective — Canada

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number						percent
2010							
July - September	34,108,752	..	..	..	..	..	..
April - June	33,987,938	36,019	0	84,795	84,795	120,814	0.36
January - March	33,902,788	23,822	0	61,328	61,328	85,150	0.25
2009							
October - December	33,846,847	30,495	0	25,446	25,446	55,941	0.17
July - September	33,720,184	43,490	0	83,173	83,173	126,663	0.38
April - June	33,598,878	37,408	0	83,898	83,898	121,306	0.36
January - March	33,508,360	24,182	0	66,336	66,336	90,518	0.27
2008							
October - December	33,445,591	30,866	0	31,903	31,903	62,769	0.19
July - September	33,315,976	43,353	0	86,262	86,262	129,615	0.39
April - June	33,187,481	36,292	0	92,203	92,203	128,495	0.39
January - March	33,103,216	23,605	0	60,660	60,660	84,265	0.25
2007							
October - December	33,046,287	30,818	0	26,111	26,111	56,929	0.17
July - September	32,929,733	42,397	0	74,157	74,157	116,554	0.35
April - June	32,818,045	36,491	0	75,197	75,197	111,688	0.34
January - March	32,737,701	22,941	0	57,403	57,403	80,344	0.25
2006							
October - December	32,690,242	27,617	0	19,842	19,842	47,459	0.15
July - September	32,576,074	40,042	0	74,126	74,126	114,168	0.35

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 2-2
Quarterly population estimates and factors of demographic growth, provincial perspective — Newfoundland and Labrador

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number						percent
2010							
July - September	509,739	..	..	..	..	..	..
April - June	510,080	-108	-452	219	-233	-341	-0.07
January - March	510,113	-274	229	12	241	-33	-0.01
2009							
October - December	509,493	-11	669	-38	631	620	0.12
July - September	508,143	108	863	379	1,242	1,350	0.27
April - June	506,948	-84	992	287	1,279	1,195	0.24
January - March	507,306	-247	6	-117	-111	-358	-0.07
2008							
October - December	507,179	12	259	-144	115	127	0.03
July - September	506,193	135	620	231	851	986	0.19
April - June	506,581	-53	-490	155	-335	-388	-0.08
January - March	507,050	-210	-446	187	-259	-469	-0.09
2007							
October - December	506,917	48	115	-30	85	133	0.03
July - September	506,379	174	293	71	364	538	0.11
April - June	507,059	-12	-791	123	-668	-680	-0.13
January - March	508,835	-162	-1,671	57	-1,614	-1,776	-0.35
2006							
October - December	509,420	-82	-558	55	-503	-585	-0.11
July - September	510,313	74	-1,047	80	-967	-893	-0.17

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 2-3
Quarterly population estimates and factors of demographic growth, provincial perspective — Prince Edward Island

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number						percent
2010							
July - September	142,266	..	..	..	..	..	..
April - June	141,694	83	-187	676	489	572	0.40
January - March	141,415	-19	-38	336	298	279	0.20
2009							
October - December	141,551	47	-368	185	-183	-136	-0.10
July - September	141,097	69	-283	668	385	454	0.32
April - June	140,321	88	-97	785	688	776	0.55
January - March	140,117	-11	-108	323	215	204	0.15
2008							
October - December	140,340	55	-381	103	-278	-223	-0.16
July - September	139,545	75	50	670	720	795	0.57
April - June	138,863	94	157	431	588	682	0.49
January - March	138,649	-4	-120	338	218	214	0.15
2007							
October - December	138,577	59	-150	163	13	72	0.05
July - September	138,161	79	-178	515	337	416	0.30
April - June	138,058	100	-216	219	3	103	0.07
January - March	138,032	4	-155	177	22	26	0.02
2006							
October - December	138,051	48	-159	92	-67	-19	-0.01
July - September	137,920	133	-319	317	-2	131	0.09

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 2-4
Quarterly population estimates and factors of demographic growth, provincial perspective — Nova Scotia

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number						percent
2010							
July - September	942,506	..	..	..	..	..	..
April - June	941,403	110	106	887	993	1,103	0.12
January - March	941,875	-512	-581	621	40	-472	-0.05
2009							
October - December	941,438	-7	360	84	444	437	0.05
July - September	939,124	379	320	1,615	1,935	2,314	0.25
April - June	938,314	151	-50	709	659	810	0.09
January - March	938,435	-459	-263	601	338	-121	-0.01
2008							
October - December	937,934	38	116	347	463	501	0.05
July - September	936,737	425	-554	1,326	772	1,197	0.13
April - June	936,328	200	-492	701	209	409	0.04
January - March	936,456	-399	-259	530	271	-128	-0.01
2007							
October - December	936,157	94	-39	244	205	299	0.03
July - September	935,794	485	-1,004	882	-122	363	0.04
April - June	935,577	262	-449	404	-45	217	0.02
January - March	936,596	-326	-1,082	389	-693	-1,019	-0.11
2006							
October - December	937,243	57	-929	225	-704	-647	-0.07
July - September	938,010	310	-1,666	589	-1,077	-767	-0.08

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 2-5
Quarterly population estimates and factors of demographic growth, provincial perspective — New Brunswick

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number						percent
2010							
July - September	751,755	..	..	..	..	..	..
April - June	750,939	145	150	521	671	816	0.11
January - March	750,412	-202	396	333	729	527	0.07
2009							
October - December	750,243	14	138	17	155	169	0.02
July - September	749,324	344	38	537	575	919	0.12
April - June	748,660	190	30	444	474	664	0.09
January - March	748,107	-152	47	658	705	553	0.07
2008							
October - December	747,579	61	220	247	467	528	0.07
July - September	746,902	391	-534	820	286	677	0.09
April - June	746,505	238	-303	462	159	397	0.05
January - March	746,379	-96	-250	472	222	126	0.02
2007							
October - December	746,224	117	-85	123	38	155	0.02
July - September	745,515	445	-270	534	264	709	0.10
April - June	745,020	295	-120	320	200	495	0.07
January - March	744,892	-35	-305	468	163	128	0.02
2006							
October - December	744,994	124	-373	147	-226	-102	-0.01
July - September	745,674	549	-1,834	605	-1,229	-680	-0.09

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 2-6
Quarterly population estimates and factors of demographic growth, provincial perspective — Quebec

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number						percent
2010							
July - September	7,907,375	..	..	..	..	..	..
April - June	7,882,895	7,900	-1,948	18,528	16,580	24,480	0.31
January - March	7,867,039	5,750	-1,451	11,557	10,106	15,856	0.20
2009							
October - December	7,854,268	6,650	267	5,854	6,121	12,771	0.16
July - September	7,828,357	10,500	-120	15,531	15,411	25,911	0.33
April - June	7,802,955	8,450	-2,448	19,400	16,952	25,402	0.33
January - March	7,786,157	5,850	-1,439	12,387	10,948	16,798	0.22
2008							
October - December	7,774,683	7,050	-1,446	5,870	4,424	11,474	0.15
July - September	7,751,332	10,450	-2,086	14,987	12,901	23,351	0.30
April - June	7,730,776	7,850	-4,399	17,105	12,706	20,556	0.27
January - March	7,716,848	5,500	-1,776	10,204	8,428	13,928	0.18
2007							
October - December	7,705,838	6,578	-1,991	6,423	4,432	11,010	0.14
July - September	7,687,423	9,469	-3,516	12,462	8,946	18,415	0.24
April - June	7,669,988	7,567	-4,665	14,533	9,868	17,435	0.23
January - March	7,658,104	4,251	-2,503	10,136	7,633	11,884	0.16
2006							
October - December	7,650,930	6,149	-2,429	3,454	1,025	7,174	0.09
July - September	7,631,552	8,724	-3,268	13,922	10,654	19,378	0.25

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 2-7
Quarterly population estimates and factors of demographic growth, provincial perspective — Ontario

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number						percent
2010							
July - September	13,210,667	..	..	..	..	..	..
April - June	13,161,183	12,696	-2,746	39,534	36,788	49,484	0.38
January - March	13,129,172	7,426	-2,069	26,654	24,585	32,011	0.24
2009							
October - December	13,114,545	10,904	-712	4,435	3,723	14,627	0.11
July - September	13,064,900	15,898	-1,748	35,495	33,747	49,645	0.38
April - June	13,019,936	13,082	-3,263	35,145	31,882	44,964	0.35
January - March	12,990,821	7,952	-4,157	25,320	21,163	29,115	0.22
2008							
October - December	12,980,553	11,326	-5,253	4,195	-1,058	10,268	0.08
July - September	12,932,297	16,204	-2,928	34,980	32,052	48,256	0.37
April - June	12,883,210	13,428	-3,502	39,161	35,659	49,087	0.38
January - March	12,851,912	8,442	-3,458	26,314	22,856	31,298	0.24
2007							
October - December	12,839,159	11,745	-3,588	4,596	1,008	12,753	0.10
July - September	12,792,937	16,537	-4,202	33,887	29,685	46,222	0.36
April - June	12,748,834	13,836	-3,451	33,718	30,267	44,103	0.35
January - March	12,717,140	8,978	-2,185	24,901	22,716	31,694	0.25
2006							
October - December	12,708,825	11,195	-5,957	3,077	-2,880	8,315	0.07
July - September	12,665,346	16,160	-8,454	35,773	27,319	43,479	0.34

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 2-8
Quarterly population estimates and factors of demographic growth, provincial perspective — Manitoba

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number						percent
2010							
July - September	1,235,412	..	..	..	..	..	..
April - June	1,230,275	1,594	-848	4,391	3,543	5,137	0.42
January - March	1,226,738	968	-41	2,610	2,569	3,537	0.29
2009							
October - December	1,223,793	1,204	-581	2,322	1,741	2,945	0.24
July - September	1,219,562	1,781	-712	3,162	2,450	4,231	0.35
April - June	1,214,155	1,551	-440	4,296	3,856	5,407	0.45
January - March	1,211,240	943	-640	2,612	1,972	2,915	0.24
2008							
October - December	1,208,134	1,165	-195	2,136	1,941	3,106	0.26
July - September	1,205,517	1,736	-1,836	2,717	881	2,617	0.22
April - June	1,201,396	1,522	-1,148	3,747	2,599	4,121	0.34
January - March	1,199,354	938	-752	1,856	1,104	2,042	0.17
2007							
October - December	1,196,593	1,157	-453	2,057	1,604	2,761	0.23
July - September	1,193,558	1,720	-1,350	2,665	1,315	3,035	0.25
April - June	1,189,683	1,511	-1,268	3,632	2,364	3,875	0.33
January - March	1,186,827	939	-378	2,295	1,917	2,856	0.24
2006							
October - December	1,185,268	863	-1,035	1,731	696	1,559	0.13
July - September	1,184,031	1,567	-2,819	2,489	-330	1,237	0.10

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 2-9
Quarterly population estimates and factors of demographic growth, provincial perspective — Saskatchewan

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number						percent
2010							
July - September	1,045,622	..	..	..	..	..	..
April - June	1,040,735	1,423	1,027	2,437	3,464	4,887	0.47
January - March	1,036,972	929	1,297	1,537	2,834	3,763	0.36
2009							
October - December	1,033,846	1,019	762	1,345	2,107	3,126	0.30
July - September	1,029,124	1,381	823	2,518	3,341	4,722	0.46
April - June	1,024,691	1,356	480	2,597	3,077	4,433	0.43
January - March	1,021,454	872	338	2,027	2,365	3,237	0.32
2008							
October - December	1,018,327	955	625	1,547	2,172	3,127	0.31
July - September	1,013,792	1,306	1,540	1,689	3,229	4,535	0.45
April - June	1,010,300	1,289	362	1,841	2,203	3,492	0.35
January - March	1,007,537	820	682	1,261	1,943	2,763	0.27
2007							
October - December	1,004,996	910	974	657	1,631	2,541	0.25
July - September	1,000,257	1,259	2,153	1,327	3,480	4,739	0.47
April - June	996,152	1,237	1,691	1,177	2,868	4,105	0.41
January - March	994,149	780	427	796	1,223	2,003	0.20
2006							
October - December	992,736	419	529	465	994	1,413	0.14
July - September	992,122	1,094	-1,098	618	-480	614	0.06

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 2-10
Quarterly population estimates and factors of demographic growth, provincial perspective — Alberta

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number						percent
2010							
July - September	3,720,946	..	..	..	..	..	..
April - June	3,702,408	8,436	2,820	7,282	10,102	18,538	0.50
January - March	3,690,250	6,745	312	5,101	5,413	12,158	0.33
2009							
October - December	3,683,443	7,385	-2,780	2,202	-578	6,807	0.18
July - September	3,670,742	8,365	-2,535	6,871	4,336	12,701	0.35
April - June	3,652,096	8,335	1,731	8,580	10,311	18,646	0.51
January - March	3,632,086	6,625	4,685	8,700	13,385	20,010	0.55
2008							
October - December	3,613,134	7,159	4,111	7,682	11,793	18,952	0.52
July - September	3,591,391	8,051	2,657	11,035	13,692	21,743	0.61
April - June	3,563,246	7,983	7,215	12,947	20,162	28,145	0.79
January - March	3,545,176	6,379	3,862	7,829	11,691	18,070	0.51
2007							
October - December	3,530,555	6,936	2,035	5,650	7,685	14,621	0.41
July - September	3,512,691	7,833	2,205	7,826	10,031	17,864	0.51
April - June	3,489,842	7,805	4,677	10,367	15,044	22,849	0.65
January - March	3,471,715	6,252	4,725	7,150	11,875	18,127	0.52
2006							
October - December	3,452,956	6,294	7,678	4,787	12,465	18,759	0.54
July - September	3,421,253	7,404	16,729	7,570	24,299	31,703	0.93

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 2-11
Quarterly population estimates and factors of demographic growth, provincial perspective — British Columbia

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number						percent
2010							
July - September	4,530,960	..	..	..	..	..	..
April - June	4,515,482	3,377	1,962	10,139	12,101	15,478	0.34
January - March	4,498,790	2,678	1,642	12,372	14,014	16,692	0.37
2009							
October - December	4,484,403	2,981	2,306	9,100	11,406	14,387	0.32
July - September	4,460,292	4,287	3,457	16,367	19,824	24,111	0.54
April - June	4,441,686	3,931	3,117	11,558	14,675	18,606	0.42
January - March	4,423,994	2,479	1,471	13,742	15,213	17,692	0.40
2008							
October - December	4,409,086	2,737	2,195	9,976	12,171	14,908	0.34
July - September	4,383,860	4,202	3,212	17,812	21,024	25,226	0.58
April - June	4,362,206	3,383	2,815	15,456	18,271	21,654	0.50
January - March	4,346,076	1,905	2,627	11,598	14,225	16,130	0.37
2007							
October - December	4,333,743	2,864	3,074	6,395	9,469	12,333	0.28
July - September	4,309,632	4,014	6,127	13,970	20,097	24,111	0.56
April - June	4,291,222	3,532	4,337	10,541	14,878	18,410	0.43
January - March	4,275,038	1,931	3,238	11,015	14,253	16,184	0.38
2006							
October - December	4,263,376	2,271	3,511	5,880	9,391	11,662	0.27
July - September	4,243,580	3,688	3,919	12,189	16,108	19,796	0.47

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 2-12
Quarterly population estimates and factors of demographic growth, provincial perspective — Yukon

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number						percent
2010							
July - September	34,525	..	..	..	..	..	..
April - June	34,218	55	84	168	252	307	0.90
January - March	33,975	21	43	179	222	243	0.72
2009							
October - December	33,926	44	31	-26	5	49	0.14
July - September	33,652	38	174	62	236	274	0.81
April - June	33,521	54	9	68	77	131	0.39
January - March	33,384	22	4	111	115	137	0.41
2008							
October - December	33,311	44	88	-59	29	73	0.22
July - September	33,116	39	127	29	156	195	0.59
April - June	32,965	54	13	84	97	151	0.46
January - March	32,767	22	90	86	176	198	0.60
2007							
October - December	32,678	45	79	-35	44	89	0.27
July - September	32,569	40	53	16	69	109	0.33
April - June	32,284	55	154	76	230	285	0.88
January - March	32,322	23	-76	15	-61	-38	-0.12
2006							
October - December	32,362	45	-41	-44	-85	-40	-0.12
July - September	32,276	34	64	-12	52	86	0.27

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 2-13
Quarterly population estimates and factors of demographic growth, provincial perspective — Northwest Territories

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number						percent
2010							
July - September	43,759	..	..	..	..	..	..
April - June	43,739	134	-129	15	-114	20	0.05
January - March	43,491	150	77	21	98	248	0.57
2009							
October - December	43,467	101	-68	-9	-77	24	0.06
July - September	43,673	168	-357	-17	-374	-206	-0.47
April - June	43,589	133	-82	33	-49	84	0.19
January - March	43,531	149	-61	-30	-91	58	0.13
2008							
October - December	43,687	102	-280	22	-258	-156	-0.36
July - September	43,699	169	-154	-27	-181	-12	-0.03
April - June	43,662	134	-200	103	-97	37	0.08
January - March	43,598	149	-92	7	-85	64	0.15
2007							
October - December	43,454	102	99	-57	42	144	0.33
July - September	43,545	169	-227	-33	-260	-91	-0.21
April - June	43,241	132	94	78	172	304	0.70
January - March	43,169	148	-75	-1	-76	72	0.17
2006							
October - December	43,245	104	-165	-15	-180	-76	-0.18
July - September	43,198	128	-75	-6	-81	47	0.11

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 2-14
Quarterly population estimates and factors of demographic growth, provincial perspective — Nunavut

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number						percent
2010							
July - September	33,220	..	..	..	..	..	..
April - June	32,887	174	161	-2	159	333	1.01
January - March	32,546	162	184	-5	179	341	1.05
2009							
October - December	32,431	164	-24	-25	-49	115	0.35
July - September	32,194	172	80	-15	65	237	0.74
April - June	32,006	171	21	-4	17	188	0.59
January - March	31,728	159	117	2	119	278	0.88
2008							
October - December	31,644	162	-59	-19	-78	84	0.27
July - September	31,595	170	-114	-7	-121	49	0.16
April - June	31,443	170	-28	10	-18	152	0.48
January - March	31,414	159	-108	-22	-130	29	0.09
2007							
October - December	31,396	163	-70	-75	-145	18	0.06
July - September	31,272	173	-84	35	-49	124	0.40
April - June	31,085	171	7	9	16	187	0.60
January - March	30,882	158	40	5	45	203	0.66
2006							
October - December	30,836	130	-72	-12	-84	46	0.15
July - September	30,799	177	-132	-8	-140	37	0.12

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-1
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Canada

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2010									
April - June	96,689	60,670	94,759	94,759	80,719	11,672	7,332	4,697	13,113
January - March	90,268	66,446	79,881	79,881	58,050	9,692	4,347	4,330	12,953
2009									
October - December	93,556	63,061	57,406	57,406	56,353	11,909	4,050	4,742	-18,306
July - September	100,869	57,379	98,347	98,347	75,390	20,808	9,642	6,398	25,348
April - June	96,155	58,747	71,277	71,277	69,651	11,594	7,332	4,706	23,215
January - March	89,784	65,602	64,164	64,164	50,783	9,644	4,347	4,342	25,192
2008									
October - December	92,392	61,526	51,448	51,448	53,543	11,828	4,050	4,750	-9,112
July - September	99,598	58,245	90,957	90,957	71,312	20,366	9,642	6,398	32,042
April - June	94,568	58,276	82,653	82,653	69,247	11,272	7,332	4,685	31,581
January - March	88,247	64,642	63,981	63,981	53,145	9,383	4,347	4,326	16,877
2007									
October - December	90,681	59,863	55,440	55,440	55,573	11,548	4,050	4,736	-17,228
July - September	97,435	55,038	99,163	99,163	71,657	20,300	9,642	6,419	19,577
April - June	93,338	56,847	77,629	77,629	61,649	11,919	7,387	4,966	23,066
January - March	86,410	63,469	60,920	60,920	47,875	9,018	4,176	4,372	18,742
2006									
October - December	86,920	59,303	62,974	62,974	58,245	10,068	4,074	4,586	-27,823
July - September	94,248	54,206	103,539	103,539	70,356	18,150	14,683	6,245	13,482

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-2
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Newfoundland and Labrador

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2010									
April - June	1,100	1,208	2,483	2,935	192	80	34	60	133
January - March	1,076	1,350	2,959	2,730	129	67	20	56	-14
2009									
October - December	1,100	1,111	2,215	1,546	145	82	20	61	-60
July - September	1,204	1,096	3,202	2,339	193	143	46	81	364
April - June	1,096	1,180	2,973	1,981	154	80	34	60	239
January - March	1,071	1,318	2,404	2,398	114	68	20	56	-129
2008									
October - December	1,099	1,087	1,929	1,670	138	81	20	61	-160
July - September	1,206	1,071	2,956	2,336	165	139	46	81	240
April - June	1,103	1,156	2,568	3,058	174	77	34	60	84
January - March	1,080	1,290	2,233	2,679	150	65	20	56	138
2007									
October - December	1,111	1,083	1,959	1,644	167	79	20	61	-77
July - September	1,222	1,048	2,999	2,706	144	139	46	83	103
April - June	1,119	1,131	2,327	3,118	126	35	17	64	79
January - March	1,101	1,283	1,601	3,272	109	26	10	56	20
2006									
October - December	1,092	1,174	1,637	2,195	154	29	9	59	-20
July - September	1,183	1,109	2,841	3,888	127	53	35	81	52

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-3
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Prince Edward Island

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2010									
April - June	344	261	1,127	1,314	571	16	21	16	116
January - March	338	357	910	948	388	14	12	16	-34
2009									
October - December	361	314	445	813	314	17	11	16	-107
July - September	354	285	1,086	1,369	518	30	27	22	175
April - June	344	256	636	733	599	16	21	16	197
January - March	338	349	687	795	328	14	12	16	13
2008									
October - December	362	307	347	728	191	17	11	16	-66
July - September	353	278	852	802	605	29	27	22	89
April - June	344	250	952	795	325	15	21	16	116
January - March	336	340	609	729	333	13	12	16	22
2007									
October - December	358	299	487	637	204	17	11	16	-19
July - September	350	271	773	951	420	29	27	22	119
April - June	344	244	684	900	219	16	13	17	20
January - March	337	333	581	736	149	13	7	15	49
2006									
October - December	347	299	422	581	170	15	7	16	-54
July - September	400	267	798	1,117	200	25	26	22	138

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-4
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Nova Scotia

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2010									
April - June	2,282	2,172	4,958	4,852	690	154	127	111	335
January - March	1,974	2,486	4,688	5,269	458	128	76	102	317
2009									
October - December	2,185	2,192	3,283	2,903	483	157	71	111	-202
July - September	2,389	1,990	5,556	5,238	776	275	168	150	1,094
April - June	2,277	2,126	3,822	3,872	629	153	127	111	217
January - March	1,970	2,429	3,519	3,782	498	128	76	102	257
2008									
October - December	2,182	2,144	2,987	2,871	491	156	71	111	52
July - September	2,370	1,945	5,139	5,693	828	269	168	150	749
April - June	2,281	2,081	4,320	4,812	732	149	127	111	102
January - March	1,976	2,375	3,605	3,964	600	124	76	102	80
2007									
October - December	2,191	2,097	2,973	3,012	581	152	71	111	-145
July - September	2,388	1,901	5,092	6,098	755	268	168	151	378
April - June	2,297	2,035	3,668	4,117	645	235	120	116	-10
January - March	1,994	2,320	2,699	3,781	542	177	68	102	58
2006									
October - December	2,117	2,060	3,141	4,070	632	198	66	108	-167
July - September	2,267	1,957	5,406	7,072	896	357	239	147	-42

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-5
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — New Brunswick

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2010									
April - June	1,768	1,623	3,410	3,260	555	114	98	89	71
January - March	1,649	1,851	3,568	3,172	425	94	58	82	26
2009									
October - December	1,705	1,891	2,438	2,300	346	116	54	89	-178
July - September	1,922	1,578	4,243	4,205	602	203	128	120	130
April - June	1,773	1,583	2,854	2,824	586	113	98	89	-40
January - March	1,655	1,807	2,561	2,514	377	94	58	82	399
2008									
October - December	1,709	1,648	1,981	1,761	343	116	54	89	55
July - September	1,930	1,539	3,872	4,406	610	198	128	120	400
April - June	1,783	1,545	2,871	3,174	443	110	98	88	119
January - March	1,686	1,762	2,447	2,697	460	91	58	82	127
2007									
October - December	1,723	1,606	2,336	2,421	397	113	54	89	-126
July - September	1,945	1,500	4,023	4,293	497	196	128	121	228
April - June	1,798	1,503	3,170	3,290	375	104	90	94	53
January - March	1,680	1,715	2,389	2,674	374	80	51	83	208
2006									
October - December	1,649	1,525	2,082	2,435	397	88	50	86	-126
July - September	2,000	1,451	3,409	5,243	470	158	180	117	230

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-6
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Quebec

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2010									
April - June	22,150	14,250	7,689	9,617	14,054	1,710	1,047	659	5,796
January - March	20,800	15,050	5,372	6,823	10,846	1,419	620	607	2,117
2009									
October - December	21,750	15,100	4,937	4,670	11,658	1,744	578	666	-3,972
July - September	23,700	13,200	9,469	9,589	14,958	3,047	1,376	898	3,142
April - June	22,200	13,750	5,158	7,606	13,482	1,698	1,047	660	7,229
January - March	21,000	15,150	4,059	5,496	9,391	1,412	620	609	4,397
2008									
October - December	21,650	14,600	3,542	4,988	10,038	1,732	578	666	-2,348
July - September	23,650	13,200	7,548	9,634	13,597	2,983	1,376	893	3,890
April - June	21,850	14,000	5,699	10,098	12,074	1,652	1,047	657	6,293
January - March	20,600	15,100	3,812	5,588	9,500	1,374	620	607	2,065
2007									
October - December	20,708	14,130	3,446	5,437	10,404	1,691	578	665	-2,203
July - September	22,450	12,981	7,145	10,661	13,892	2,974	1,376	900	1,068
April - June	21,444	13,877	4,972	9,637	11,554	1,863	1,479	697	4,060
January - March	19,785	15,534	3,223	5,726	9,383	1,409	839	613	1,956
2006									
October - December	20,167	14,016	4,042	6,471	10,218	1,573	820	644	-5,367
July - September	21,712	12,988	7,460	10,728	13,945	2,836	2,948	876	741

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-7
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Ontario

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2010									
April - June	35,966	23,270	21,515	24,261	35,246	5,452	3,593	2,176	8,323
January - March	33,523	26,097	16,761	18,830	24,483	4,527	2,130	2,005	6,573
2009									
October - December	34,906	24,002	13,142	13,854	23,834	5,563	1,984	2,197	-13,623
July - September	37,389	21,491	22,973	24,721	32,979	9,719	4,724	2,965	10,476
April - June	35,591	22,509	15,149	18,412	29,090	5,415	3,593	2,181	10,058
January - March	33,193	25,241	12,767	16,924	20,963	4,504	2,130	2,010	8,741
2008									
October - December	34,573	23,247	9,541	14,794	23,572	5,524	1,984	2,202	-13,635
July - September	37,033	20,829	20,001	22,929	31,798	9,515	4,724	2,948	10,921
April - June	35,237	21,809	17,506	21,008	32,002	5,267	3,593	2,171	11,004
January - March	32,866	24,424	12,655	16,113	23,531	4,383	2,130	2,002	7,038
2007									
October - December	34,241	22,496	10,797	14,385	26,227	5,394	1,984	2,195	-16,026
July - September	36,687	20,150	20,760	24,962	33,291	9,483	4,724	2,974	8,329
April - June	34,932	21,096	15,805	19,256	29,478	5,666	3,107	2,300	9,099
January - March	32,577	23,599	12,144	14,329	22,344	4,286	1,761	2,025	7,107
2006									
October - December	33,283	22,088	11,460	17,417	29,444	4,784	1,720	2,124	-21,179
July - September	36,188	20,028	19,382	27,836	34,179	8,626	6,190	2,893	6,923

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-8
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Manitoba

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2010									
April - June	4,040	2,446	4,756	5,604	4,432	439	299	134	233
January - March	3,818	2,850	4,482	4,523	3,223	365	177	123	-302
2009									
October - December	3,860	2,656	2,862	3,443	2,860	448	166	135	-121
July - September	4,272	2,491	4,981	5,693	3,583	783	393	183	152
April - June	3,948	2,397	2,942	3,382	4,325	437	299	134	243
January - March	3,734	2,791	2,822	3,462	2,752	363	177	123	169
2008									
October - December	3,773	2,608	2,427	2,622	2,622	445	166	136	-71
July - September	4,183	2,447	3,725	5,561	3,264	766	393	182	8
April - June	3,877	2,355	3,230	4,378	3,270	424	299	134	736
January - March	3,676	2,738	2,827	3,579	2,063	354	177	123	93
2007									
October - December	3,721	2,564	2,385	2,838	2,305	435	166	135	156
July - September	4,123	2,403	4,269	5,619	3,101	764	393	183	118
April - June	3,821	2,310	2,939	4,207	3,236	457	190	142	805
January - March	3,620	2,681	2,850	3,228	2,313	346	108	125	345
2006									
October - December	3,534	2,671	2,659	3,694	2,188	386	105	131	-45
July - September	3,867	2,300	4,042	6,861	3,052	696	379	179	-67

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-9
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Saskatchewan

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2010									
April - June	3,644	2,221	6,966	5,939	2,298	107	117	61	190
January - March	3,351	2,422	6,243	4,946	1,545	90	70	57	69
2009									
October - December	3,436	2,417	4,380	3,618	1,476	110	65	62	-24
July - September	3,691	2,310	6,983	6,160	1,999	192	154	84	641
April - June	3,547	2,191	4,499	4,019	2,115	107	117	61	533
January - March	3,262	2,390	4,321	3,983	1,300	90	70	57	804
2008									
October - December	3,341	2,386	3,368	2,743	1,310	110	65	62	344
July - September	3,589	2,283	5,939	4,399	1,203	189	154	84	605
April - June	3,453	2,164	4,984	4,622	1,350	104	117	61	539
January - March	3,179	2,359	4,293	3,611	972	87	70	57	363
2007									
October - December	3,264	2,354	3,920	2,946	854	108	65	62	-94
July - September	3,510	2,251	7,000	4,847	1,115	187	154	84	329
April - June	3,370	2,133	5,615	3,924	891	113	105	65	359
January - March	3,104	2,324	4,147	3,720	656	86	60	58	224
2006									
October - December	2,844	2,425	4,045	3,516	851	98	57	60	-287
July - September	3,205	2,111	5,230	6,328	697	173	210	81	-35

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-10
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Alberta

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2010									
April - June	13,755	5,319	23,083	20,263	9,686	1,934	820	537	-753
January - March	12,728	5,983	19,340	19,028	6,761	1,605	487	495	-47
2009									
October - December	12,908	5,523	12,124	14,904	5,929	1,973	452	543	-1,683
July - September	13,548	5,181	20,790	23,325	7,585	3,447	1,079	732	2,386
April - June	13,484	5,149	18,658	16,927	7,739	1,921	820	539	2,481
January - March	12,410	5,785	18,711	14,026	5,784	1,596	487	497	4,544
2008									
October - December	12,499	5,340	15,137	11,028	5,201	1,959	452	544	4,532
July - September	13,061	5,010	22,732	20,075	6,455	3,375	1,079	729	7,605
April - June	12,956	4,973	24,023	16,808	7,196	1,867	820	536	7,334
January - March	11,983	5,584	18,572	14,710	5,352	1,553	487	494	4,037
2007									
October - December	12,095	5,159	15,614	13,579	5,085	1,913	452	542	2,568
July - September	12,677	4,844	26,228	24,023	6,171	3,362	1,079	734	4,672
April - June	12,612	4,807	21,947	17,270	5,595	1,637	1,137	568	5,840
January - March	11,644	5,392	18,625	13,900	4,015	1,237	645	500	4,227
2006									
October - December	11,300	5,006	20,628	12,950	4,832	1,382	629	524	1,232
July - September	12,002	4,598	34,456	17,727	5,714	2,491	2,266	714	2,795

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-11
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — British Columbia

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2010									
April - June	11,144	7,767	17,218	15,256	12,844	1,633	1,176	840	-1,408
January - March	10,536	7,858	13,946	12,304	9,618	1,356	697	773	4,186
2009									
October - December	10,909	7,928	10,779	8,473	9,231	1,666	649	848	1,734
July - September	11,908	7,621	17,710	14,253	12,116	2,911	1,547	1,144	6,759
April - June	11,409	7,478	13,488	10,371	10,848	1,622	1,176	841	1,987
January - March	10,683	8,204	11,143	9,672	9,244	1,349	697	776	5,926
2008									
October - December	10,773	8,036	9,479	7,284	9,569	1,655	649	849	2,262
July - September	11,713	7,511	16,951	13,739	12,714	2,850	1,547	1,137	7,538
April - June	11,202	7,819	15,382	12,567	11,592	1,578	1,176	837	5,103
January - March	10,441	8,536	11,851	9,224	10,127	1,313	697	773	2,880
2007									
October - December	10,841	7,977	10,587	7,513	9,293	1,615	649	846	-1,086
July - September	11,577	7,563	19,576	13,449	12,208	2,840	1,547	1,147	4,202
April - June	11,123	7,591	15,164	10,827	9,497	1,778	1,105	888	2,605
January - March	10,108	8,177	11,705	8,467	7,972	1,345	628	781	4,543
2006									
October - December	10,197	7,926	12,150	8,639	9,321	1,503	611	820	-1,729
July - September	10,951	7,263	19,163	15,244	11,021	2,709	2,202	1,115	2,790

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-12
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Yukon

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2010									
April - June	109	54	560	476	107	11	0	4	76
January - March	77	56	332	289	133	8	0	4	58
2009									
October - December	86	42	316	285	43	10	0	4	55
July - September	94	56	553	379	57	18	0	6	29
April - June	106	52	331	322	39	11	0	4	44
January - March	76	54	350	346	34	8	0	4	89
2008									
October - December	85	41	260	172	40	10	0	4	85
July - September	93	54	507	380	21	17	0	6	31
April - June	105	51	301	288	27	9	0	4	70
January - March	74	52	375	285	22	8	0	4	76
2007									
October - December	84	39	340	261	19	10	0	4	40
July - September	92	52	460	407	29	17	0	6	10
April - June	104	49	386	232	14	4	4	4	66
January - March	75	52	277	353	21	4	1	4	1
2006									
October - December	94	49	208	249	12	4	0	4	48
July - September	81	47	487	423	8	8	8	6	14

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-13
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Northwest Territories

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2010									
April - June	175	41	615	744	37	12	0	6	-4
January - March	197	47	800	723	36	11	0	6	2
2009									
October - December	155	54	354	422	30	13	0	6	-20
July - September	212	44	572	929	22	23	0	8	-8
April - June	173	40	474	556	40	12	0	6	11
January - March	195	46	484	545	15	11	0	6	-28
2008									
October - December	155	53	352	632	16	13	0	6	25
July - September	212	43	553	707	38	22	0	8	-35
April - June	173	39	493	693	45	12	0	6	76
January - March	194	45	499	591	28	11	0	6	-4
2007									
October - December	153	51	486	387	30	13	0	6	-68
July - September	210	41	606	833	29	23	0	8	-31
April - June	170	38	667	573	13	7	0	7	79
January - March	192	44	471	546	16	5	0	6	-6
2006									
October - December	139	35	360	525	24	6	0	6	-27
July - September	185	57	704	779	45	10	0	8	-33

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology – Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-14
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Nunavut

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2010									
April - June	212	38	399	238	7	10	0	4	5
January - March	201	39	480	296	5	8	0	4	2
2009									
October - December	195	31	151	175	4	10	0	4	-15
July - September	208	36	227	147	0	17	0	6	8
April - June	207	36	293	272	3	9	0	4	6
January - March	197	38	336	219	3	7	0	4	10
2008									
October - December	191	29	96	157	12	10	0	4	-17
July - September	205	35	182	296	14	16	0	6	1
April - June	204	34	324	352	17	8	0	4	5
January - March	196	37	303	311	7	7	0	4	-18
2007									
October - December	191	28	110	180	7	10	0	4	-68
July - September	206	33	232	316	5	16	0	6	52
April - June	204	33	285	278	6	4	0	4	11
January - March	193	35	228	188	1	4	0	4	12
2006									
October - December	157	27	160	232	2	4	0	4	-6
July - September	207	30	161	293	2	8	0	6	4

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology – Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 4-1
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Births [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2010							
April - June	96,689	1,100	344	2,282	1,768	22,150	35,966
January - March	90,268	1,076	338	1,974	1,649	20,800	33,523
2009							
October - December	93,556	1,100	361	2,185	1,705	21,750	34,906
July - September	100,869	1,204	354	2,369	1,922	23,700	37,389
April - June	96,155	1,096	344	2,277	1,773	22,200	35,591
January - March	89,784	1,071	338	1,970	1,655	21,000	33,193
2008							
October - December	92,392	1,099	362	2,182	1,709	21,650	34,573
July - September	99,598	1,206	353	2,370	1,930	23,650	37,033
April - June	94,568	1,103	344	2,281	1,783	21,850	35,237
January - March	88,247	1,080	336	1,976	1,666	20,600	32,866
2007							
October - December	90,681	1,111	358	2,191	1,723	20,708	34,241
July - September	97,435	1,222	350	2,386	1,945	22,450	36,687
April - June	93,338	1,119	344	2,297	1,798	21,444	34,932
January - March	86,410	1,101	337	1,994	1,680	19,785	32,577
2006							
October - December	86,920	1,092	347	2,117	1,649	20,167	33,283
July - September	94,248	1,183	400	2,267	2,000	21,712	36,188

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2010							
April - June	4,040	3,644	13,755	11,144	109	175	212
January - March	3,818	3,351	12,728	10,536	77	197	201
2009							
October - December	3,860	3,436	12,908	10,909	86	155	195
July - September	4,272	3,691	13,546	11,908	94	212	208
April - June	3,948	3,547	13,484	11,409	106	173	207
January - March	3,734	3,262	12,410	10,683	76	195	197
2008							
October - December	3,773	3,341	12,499	10,773	85	155	191
July - September	4,183	3,589	13,061	11,713	93	212	205
April - June	3,877	3,453	12,956	11,202	105	173	204
January - March	3,676	3,179	11,963	10,441	74	194	196
2007							
October - December	3,721	3,264	12,095	10,841	84	153	191
July - September	4,123	3,510	12,677	11,577	92	210	206
April - June	3,821	3,370	12,612	11,123	104	170	204
January - March	3,620	3,104	11,644	10,108	75	192	193
2006							
October - December	3,534	2,844	11,300	10,197	94	139	157
July - September	3,867	3,205	12,002	10,951	81	185	207

1. The numbers for births are final up to December 2007, updated from January 2008 to March 2010 and preliminary from April 2010.

Table 4-2
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Deaths [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2010							
April - June	60,670	1,208	261	2,172	1,623	14,250	23,270
January - March	66,446	1,350	357	2,486	1,851	15,050	26,097
2009							
October - December	63,061	1,111	314	2,192	1,691	15,100	24,002
July - September	57,379	1,096	285	1,990	1,578	13,200	21,491
April - June	58,747	1,180	256	2,126	1,583	13,750	22,509
January - March	65,602	1,318	349	2,429	1,807	15,150	25,241
2008							
October - December	61,526	1,087	307	2,144	1,648	14,600	23,247
July - September	56,245	1,071	278	1,945	1,539	13,200	20,829
April - June	58,276	1,156	250	2,081	1,545	14,000	21,809
January - March	64,642	1,290	340	2,375	1,762	15,100	24,424
2007							
October - December	59,863	1,063	299	2,097	1,606	14,130	22,496
July - September	55,038	1,048	271	1,901	1,500	12,981	20,150
April - June	56,847	1,131	244	2,035	1,503	13,877	21,096
January - March	63,469	1,263	333	2,320	1,715	15,534	23,599
2006							
October - December	59,303	1,174	299	2,060	1,525	14,018	22,088
July - September	54,206	1,109	267	1,957	1,451	12,988	20,028

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2010							
April - June	2,446	2,221	5,319	7,767	54	41	38
January - March	2,850	2,422	5,983	7,858	56	47	39
2009							
October - December	2,656	2,417	5,523	7,928	42	54	31
July - September	2,491	2,310	5,181	7,621	56	44	36
April - June	2,397	2,191	5,149	7,478	52	40	36
January - March	2,791	2,390	5,785	8,204	54	46	38
2008							
October - December	2,608	2,386	5,340	8,036	41	53	29
July - September	2,447	2,283	5,010	7,511	54	43	35
April - June	2,355	2,164	4,973	7,819	51	39	34
January - March	2,738	2,359	5,584	8,536	52	45	37
2007							
October - December	2,564	2,354	5,159	7,977	39	51	28
July - September	2,403	2,251	4,844	7,563	52	41	33
April - June	2,310	2,133	4,807	7,591	49	38	33
January - March	2,681	2,324	5,392	8,177	52	44	35
2006							
October - December	2,671	2,425	5,006	7,926	49	35	27
July - September	2,300	2,111	4,598	7,263	47	57	30

1. The numbers for deaths are final up to December 2007, updated from January 2008 to March 2010 and preliminary from April 2010.

Table 4-3
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Immigrants [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2010							
April - June	80,719	192	571	690	555	14,054	35,246
January - March	58,050	129	388	458	425	10,846	24,483
2009							
October - December	56,353	145	314	483	346	11,658	23,834
July - September	75,390	193	518	778	602	14,958	32,979
April - June	69,651	154	599	629	588	13,482	29,090
January - March	50,783	114	328	498	377	9,391	20,963
2008							
October - December	53,543	138	191	491	343	10,038	23,572
July - September	71,312	165	605	828	610	13,597	31,798
April - June	69,247	174	325	732	443	12,074	32,002
January - March	53,145	150	333	600	460	9,500	23,531
2007							
October - December	55,573	167	204	581	397	10,404	26,227
July - September	71,657	144	420	755	497	13,892	33,291
April - June	61,649	126	219	645	375	11,554	29,478
January - March	47,875	109	149	542	374	9,363	22,344
2006							
October - December	58,245	154	170	632	397	10,218	29,444
July - September	70,356	127	200	896	470	13,945	34,179

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2010							
April - June	4,432	2,298	9,686	12,844	107	37	7
January - March	3,223	1,545	6,761	9,618	133	36	5
2009							
October - December	2,860	1,476	5,929	9,231	43	30	4
July - September	3,583	1,999	7,585	12,116	57	22	0
April - June	4,325	2,115	7,739	10,848	39	40	3
January - March	2,752	1,300	5,764	9,244	34	15	3
2008							
October - December	2,622	1,310	5,201	9,569	40	16	12
July - September	3,264	1,203	6,455	12,714	21	38	14
April - June	3,270	1,350	7,196	11,592	27	45	17
January - March	2,063	972	5,352	10,127	22	28	7
2007							
October - December	2,305	854	5,085	9,293	19	30	7
July - September	3,101	1,115	6,171	12,208	29	29	5
April - June	3,236	891	5,595	9,497	14	13	6
January - March	2,313	656	4,015	7,972	21	16	1
2006							
October - December	2,188	851	4,832	9,321	12	24	2
July - September	3,052	697	5,714	11,021	8	45	2

1. The numbers for immigrants are final up to December 2009, updated from January to March 2010 and preliminary from April 2010.

Table 4-4
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Emigrants [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2010							
April - June	11,672	80	16	154	114	1,710	5,452
January - March	9,692	67	14	128	94	1,419	4,527
2009							
October - December	11,909	82	17	157	116	1,744	5,563
July - September	20,808	143	30	275	203	3,047	9,719
April - June	11,594	80	16	153	113	1,698	5,415
January - March	9,644	66	14	128	94	1,412	4,504
2008							
October - December	11,828	81	17	156	116	1,732	5,524
July - September	20,368	139	29	269	198	2,983	9,515
April - June	11,272	77	15	149	110	1,652	5,267
January - March	9,383	65	13	124	91	1,374	4,383
2007							
October - December	11,548	79	17	152	113	1,691	5,394
July - September	20,300	139	29	268	198	2,974	9,483
April - June	11,919	35	16	235	104	1,863	5,666
January - March	9,018	26	13	177	80	1,409	4,286
2006							
October - December	10,068	29	15	198	88	1,573	4,784
July - September	18,150	53	25	357	158	2,836	8,626

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2010							
April - June	439	107	1,934	1,633	11	12	10
January - March	365	90	1,605	1,356	8	11	8
2009							
October - December	448	110	1,973	1,666	10	13	10
July - September	783	192	3,447	2,911	18	23	17
April - June	437	107	1,921	1,622	11	12	9
January - March	363	90	1,598	1,349	8	11	7
2008							
October - December	445	110	1,959	1,655	10	13	10
July - September	766	189	3,375	2,850	17	22	16
April - June	424	104	1,867	1,578	9	12	8
January - March	354	87	1,553	1,313	8	11	7
2007							
October - December	435	106	1,913	1,615	10	13	10
July - September	764	187	3,362	2,840	17	23	16
April - June	457	113	1,637	1,778	4	7	4
January - March	346	86	1,237	1,345	4	5	4
2006							
October - December	386	96	1,382	1,503	4	6	4
July - September	696	173	2,491	2,709	8	10	8

1. The numbers for emigrants are final up to June 2007, updated from July 2007 to March 2010 and preliminary from April 2010.

Table 4-5
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Returning emigrants [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2010							
April - June	7,332	34	21	127	98	1,047	3,593
January - March	4,347	20	12	76	58	620	2,130
2009							
October - December	4,050	20	11	71	54	578	1,984
July - September	9,642	46	27	168	128	1,376	4,724
April - June	7,332	34	21	127	98	1,047	3,593
January - March	4,347	20	12	76	58	620	2,130
2008							
October - December	4,050	20	11	71	54	578	1,984
July - September	9,642	46	27	168	128	1,376	4,724
April - June	7,332	34	21	127	98	1,047	3,593
January - March	4,347	20	12	76	58	620	2,130
2007							
October - December	4,050	20	11	71	54	578	1,984
July - September	9,642	46	27	168	128	1,376	4,724
April - June	7,367	17	13	120	90	1,479	3,107
January - March	4,176	10	7	68	51	839	1,761
2006							
October - December	4,074	9	7	66	50	820	1,720
July - September	14,683	35	26	239	180	2,948	6,190

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2010							
April - June	299	117	820	1,176	0	0	0
January - March	177	70	487	697	0	0	0
2009							
October - December	166	65	452	649	0	0	0
July - September	393	154	1,079	1,547	0	0	0
April - June	299	117	820	1,176	0	0	0
January - March	177	70	487	697	0	0	0
2008							
October - December	166	65	452	649	0	0	0
July - September	393	154	1,079	1,547	0	0	0
April - June	299	117	820	1,176	0	0	0
January - March	177	70	487	697	0	0	0
2007							
October - December	166	65	452	649	0	0	0
July - September	393	154	1,079	1,547	0	0	0
April - June	190	105	1,137	1,105	4	0	0
January - March	108	60	645	626	1	0	0
2006							
October - December	105	57	629	611	0	0	0
July - September	379	210	2,266	2,202	8	0	0

1. The numbers for returning emigrants are final up to June 2007, updated from July 2007 to March 2010 and preliminary from April 2010.

Table 4-6
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Net temporary emigrants [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2010							
April - June	4,697	60	16	111	89	659	2,176
January - March	4,330	56	16	102	82	607	2,005
2009							
October - December	4,742	61	16	111	89	666	2,197
July - September	6,399	81	22	150	120	898	2,965
April - June	4,706	60	16	111	89	660	2,181
January - March	4,342	56	16	102	82	609	2,010
2008							
October - December	4,750	61	16	111	89	666	2,202
July - September	6,366	81	22	150	120	893	2,948
April - June	4,685	60	16	111	88	657	2,171
January - March	4,326	56	16	102	82	607	2,002
2007							
October - December	4,736	61	16	111	89	665	2,195
July - September	6,419	83	22	151	121	900	2,974
April - June	4,966	64	17	116	94	697	2,300
January - March	4,372	56	15	102	83	613	2,025
2006							
October - December	4,586	59	16	108	86	644	2,124
July - September	6,245	81	22	147	117	876	2,893

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2010							
April - June	134	61	537	840	4	6	4
January - March	123	57	495	773	4	6	4
2009							
October - December	135	62	543	848	4	6	4
July - September	183	84	732	1,144	6	8	6
April - June	134	61	539	841	4	6	4
January - March	123	57	497	776	4	6	4
2008							
October - December	136	62	544	849	4	6	4
July - September	182	84	729	1,137	6	8	6
April - June	134	61	536	837	4	6	4
January - March	123	57	494	773	4	6	4
2007							
October - December	135	62	542	846	4	6	4
July - September	183	84	734	1,147	6	8	6
April - June	142	65	568	888	4	7	4
January - March	125	58	500	781	4	6	4
2006							
October - December	131	60	524	820	4	6	4
July - September	179	81	714	1,115	6	8	6

1. The numbers for net temporary emigrants are final up to June 2007, updated from July 2007 to March 2010 and preliminary from April 2010.

Table 4-7
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Net non-permanent residents [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2010							
April - June	13,113	133	116	335	71	5,796	8,323
January - March	12,953	-14	-34	317	26	2,117	6,573
2009							
October - December	-18,306	-60	-107	-202	-178	-3,972	-13,623
July - September	25,348	364	175	1,094	130	3,142	10,476
April - June	23,215	239	197	217	-40	7,229	10,058
January - March	25,192	-129	13	257	399	4,397	8,741
2008							
October - December	-9,112	-160	-66	52	55	-2,348	-13,635
July - September	32,042	240	89	749	400	3,890	10,921
April - June	31,581	84	116	102	119	6,293	11,004
January - March	16,877	138	22	80	127	2,065	7,038
2007							
October - December	-17,228	-77	-19	-145	-126	-2,203	-16,026
July - September	19,577	103	119	378	228	1,068	8,329
April - June	23,066	79	20	-10	53	4,060	9,099
January - March	18,742	20	49	58	206	1,956	7,107
2006							
October - December	-27,823	-20	-54	-167	-126	-5,367	-21,179
July - September	13,482	52	138	-42	230	741	6,923

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2010							
April - June	233	190	-753	-1,408	76	-4	5
January - March	-302	69	-47	4,186	58	2	2
2009							
October - December	-121	-24	-1,663	1,734	-55	-20	-15
July - September	152	641	2,386	6,759	29	-8	8
April - June	243	533	2,481	1,997	44	11	6
January - March	169	804	4,544	5,926	89	-28	10
2008							
October - December	-71	344	4,532	2,262	-85	25	-17
July - September	8	605	7,605	7,538	31	-35	1
April - June	736	539	7,334	5,103	70	76	5
January - March	93	363	4,037	2,860	76	-4	-18
2007							
October - December	156	-94	3,568	-1,086	-40	-68	-68
July - September	118	329	4,672	4,202	10	-31	52
April - June	805	359	5,840	2,605	66	79	11
January - March	345	224	4,227	4,543	1	-6	12
2006							
October - December	-45	-287	1,232	-1,729	-48	-27	-6
July - September	-67	-35	2,795	2,790	-14	-33	4

1. The numbers for net non-permanent residents are final up to June 2007, updated from July 2007 to March 2010 and preliminary from April 2010.

Table 4-8
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Interprovincial in-migrants [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2010							
April - June	94,759	2,483	1,127	4,958	3,410	7,669	21,515
January - March	79,881	2,959	910	4,688	3,568	5,372	16,761
2009							
October - December	57,406	2,215	445	3,263	2,438	4,937	13,142
July - September	98,347	3,202	1,086	5,558	4,243	9,469	22,973
April - June	71,277	2,973	636	3,822	2,854	5,158	15,149
January - March	64,164	2,404	687	3,519	2,561	4,059	12,767
2008							
October - December	51,448	1,929	347	2,987	1,981	3,542	9,541
July - September	90,957	2,956	852	5,139	3,872	7,548	20,001
April - June	82,653	2,568	952	4,320	2,871	5,699	17,506
January - March	63,981	2,233	609	3,605	2,447	3,812	12,655
2007							
October - December	55,440	1,959	487	2,973	2,336	3,446	10,797
July - September	99,163	2,999	773	5,092	4,023	7,145	20,760
April - June	77,629	2,327	684	3,668	3,170	4,972	15,805
January - March	60,920	1,601	581	2,699	2,369	3,223	12,144
2006							
October - December	62,974	1,637	422	3,141	2,062	4,042	11,460
July - September	103,539	2,841	798	5,406	3,409	7,460	19,382

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2010							
April - June	4,756	6,966	23,083	17,218	560	615	399
January - March	4,482	6,243	19,340	13,946	332	800	480
2009							
October - December	2,862	4,380	12,124	10,779	316	354	151
July - September	4,981	6,983	20,790	17,710	553	572	227
April - June	2,942	4,499	18,658	13,488	331	474	293
January - March	2,822	4,321	18,711	11,143	350	484	336
2008							
October - December	2,427	3,368	15,137	9,479	260	352	98
July - September	3,725	5,939	22,732	16,951	507	553	182
April - June	3,230	4,984	24,023	15,382	301	493	324
January - March	2,827	4,293	18,572	11,851	375	499	203
2007							
October - December	2,385	3,920	15,614	10,587	340	486	110
July - September	4,269	7,000	26,228	19,576	460	606	232
April - June	2,939	5,615	21,947	15,164	386	667	285
January - March	2,850	4,147	18,625	11,705	277	471	228
2006							
October - December	2,659	4,045	20,628	12,150	208	360	160
July - September	4,042	5,230	34,456	19,163	487	704	161

1. The numbers for interprovincial migrants are final up to June 2009 and preliminary from July 2009.

Table 4-9
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Interprovincial out-migrants [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2010							
April - June	94,759	2,935	1,314	4,852	3,260	9,617	24,261
January - March	79,881	2,730	948	5,269	3,172	6,823	18,830
2009							
October - December	57,406	1,546	813	2,903	2,300	4,670	13,854
July - September	98,347	2,339	1,369	5,238	4,205	9,589	24,721
April - June	71,277	1,981	733	3,872	2,824	7,606	18,412
January - March	64,164	2,398	795	3,782	2,514	5,498	16,924
2008							
October - December	51,448	1,670	728	2,871	1,761	4,988	14,794
July - September	90,957	2,336	802	5,693	4,406	9,634	22,929
April - June	82,653	3,058	795	4,812	3,174	10,098	21,008
January - March	63,981	2,679	729	3,864	2,697	5,588	16,113
2007							
October - December	55,440	1,844	637	3,012	2,421	5,437	14,385
July - September	99,163	2,706	951	6,096	4,293	10,661	24,962
April - June	77,629	3,118	900	4,117	3,290	9,637	19,256
January - March	60,920	3,272	736	3,781	2,674	5,726	14,329
2006							
October - December	62,974	2,195	581	4,070	2,435	6,471	17,417
July - September	103,539	3,888	1,117	7,072	5,243	10,728	27,836

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2010							
April - June	5,604	5,939	20,263	15,256	476	744	238
January - March	4,523	4,946	19,028	12,304	289	723	296
2009							
October - December	3,443	3,618	14,904	8,473	285	422	175
July - September	5,693	6,160	23,325	14,253	379	929	147
April - June	3,382	4,019	16,927	10,371	322	556	272
January - March	3,462	3,983	14,026	9,672	346	545	219
2008							
October - December	2,622	2,743	11,026	7,284	172	632	157
July - September	5,561	4,399	20,075	13,739	380	707	296
April - June	4,378	4,622	16,808	12,567	288	693	352
January - March	3,579	3,611	14,710	9,224	285	591	311
2007							
October - December	2,838	2,946	13,579	7,513	261	387	180
July - September	5,619	4,847	24,023	13,449	407	833	316
April - June	4,207	3,924	17,270	10,827	232	573	278
January - March	3,228	3,720	13,900	8,467	353	546	188
2006							
October - December	3,694	3,516	12,950	8,639	249	525	232
July - September	6,861	6,328	17,727	15,244	423	779	293

1. The numbers for interprovincial migrants are final up to June 2009 and preliminary from July 2009.

Table 4-10
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Total growth [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2010							
April - June	120,814	-341	572	1,103	816	24,480	49,484
January - March	85,150	-33	279	-472	527	15,856	32,011
2009							
October - December	55,941	620	-136	437	169	12,771	14,627
July - September	126,663	1,350	454	2,314	919	25,911	49,645
April - June	121,306	1,195	776	810	664	25,402	44,964
January - March	90,518	-358	204	-121	553	16,798	29,115
2008							
October - December	62,769	127	-223	501	528	11,474	10,268
July - September	129,615	986	795	1,197	677	23,351	48,256
April - June	128,495	-388	682	409	397	20,556	49,087
January - March	84,265	-469	214	-128	126	13,928	31,298
2007							
October - December	56,929	133	72	299	155	11,010	12,753
July - September	116,554	538	416	363	709	18,415	46,222
April - June	111,688	-660	103	217	495	17,435	44,103
January - March	80,344	-1,776	26	-1,019	128	11,884	31,694
2006							
October - December	47,459	-585	-19	-647	-102	7,174	8,315
July - September	114,168	-893	131	-767	-680	19,378	43,479

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2010							
April - June	5,137	4,887	18,538	15,478	307	20	333
January - March	3,537	3,763	12,158	16,692	243	248	341
2009							
October - December	2,945	3,126	6,807	14,387	49	24	115
July - September	4,231	4,722	12,701	24,111	274	-206	237
April - June	5,407	4,433	18,646	18,606	131	84	188
January - March	2,915	3,237	20,010	17,692	137	58	278
2008							
October - December	3,106	3,127	18,952	14,908	73	-156	84
July - September	2,617	4,535	21,743	25,226	195	-12	49
April - June	4,121	3,492	28,145	21,654	151	37	152
January - March	2,042	2,763	18,070	16,130	198	64	29
2007							
October - December	2,761	2,541	14,621	12,333	89	144	18
July - September	3,035	4,739	17,864	24,111	109	-91	124
April - June	3,875	4,105	22,849	18,410	285	304	187
January - March	2,856	2,003	18,127	16,184	-38	72	203
2006							
October - December	1,559	1,413	18,759	11,662	-40	-76	46
July - September	1,237	614	31,703	19,796	86	47	37

1. Numbers for total growth are final up to June 2007, updated from July 2007 to March 2010 and preliminary from April 2010.

Table 4-11
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Natural increase [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2010							
April - June	36,019	-108	83	110	145	7,900	12,696
January - March	23,822	-274	-19	-512	-202	5,750	7,426
2009							
October - December	30,495	-11	47	-7	14	6,650	10,904
July - September	43,490	108	69	379	344	10,500	15,898
April - June	37,408	-84	88	151	190	8,450	13,082
January - March	24,182	-247	-11	-459	-152	5,850	7,952
2008							
October - December	30,866	12	55	38	61	7,050	11,326
July - September	43,353	135	75	425	391	10,450	16,204
April - June	36,292	-53	94	200	238	7,850	13,428
January - March	23,605	-210	-4	-399	-96	5,500	8,442
2007							
October - December	30,818	48	59	94	117	6,578	11,745
July - September	42,397	174	79	485	445	9,469	16,537
April - June	36,491	-12	100	262	295	7,567	13,836
January - March	22,941	-162	4	-326	-35	4,251	8,978
2006							
October - December	27,617	-82	48	57	124	6,149	11,195
July - September	40,042	74	133	310	549	8,724	16,160

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2010							
April - June	1,594	1,423	8,436	3,377	55	134	174
January - March	968	929	6,745	2,678	21	150	162
2009							
October - December	1,204	1,019	7,385	2,981	44	101	164
July - September	1,781	1,381	8,365	4,287	38	168	172
April - June	1,551	1,356	8,335	3,931	54	133	171
January - March	943	872	6,625	2,479	22	149	159
2008							
October - December	1,165	955	7,159	2,737	44	102	162
July - September	1,736	1,306	8,051	4,202	39	169	170
April - June	1,522	1,289	7,983	3,383	54	134	170
January - March	938	820	6,379	1,905	22	149	159
2007							
October - December	1,157	910	6,936	2,864	45	102	163
July - September	1,720	1,259	7,833	4,014	40	169	173
April - June	1,511	1,237	7,805	3,532	55	132	171
January - March	939	780	6,252	1,931	23	148	158
2006							
October - December	863	419	6,294	2,271	45	104	130
July - September	1,567	1,094	7,404	3,688	34	128	177

1. Natural increase is final up to December 2007, updated from January 2008 to March 2010 and preliminary from April 2010.

Table 4-12
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Net interprovincial migration [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2010							
April - June	0	-452	-187	106	150	-1,948	-2,746
January - March	0	229	-38	-581	396	-1,451	-2,069
2009							
October - December	0	669	-368	360	138	267	-712
July - September	0	863	-283	320	38	-120	-1,748
April - June	0	992	-97	-50	30	-2,448	-3,263
January - March	0	6	-108	-263	47	-1,439	-4,157
2008							
October - December	0	259	-381	116	220	-1,446	-5,253
July - September	0	620	50	-554	-534	-2,086	-2,928
April - June	0	-490	157	-492	-303	-4,399	-3,502
January - March	0	-446	-120	-259	-250	-1,776	-3,458
2007							
October - December	0	115	-150	-39	-85	-1,991	-3,588
July - September	0	293	-178	-1,004	-270	-3,516	-4,202
April - June	0	-791	-216	-449	-120	-4,665	-3,451
January - March	0	-1,671	-155	-1,082	-305	-2,503	-2,185
2006							
October - December	0	-558	-159	-929	-373	-2,429	-5,957
July - September	0	-1,047	-319	-1,666	-1,834	-3,268	-8,454

	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2010							
April - June	-848	1,027	2,820	1,962	84	-129	161
January - March	-41	1,297	312	1,642	43	77	184
2009							
October - December	-581	762	-2,780	2,306	31	-68	-24
July - September	-712	823	-2,535	3,457	174	-357	80
April - June	-440	480	1,731	3,117	9	-82	21
January - March	-640	338	4,685	1,471	4	-61	117
2008							
October - December	-195	625	4,111	2,195	88	-280	-59
July - September	-1,836	1,540	2,657	3,212	127	-154	-114
April - June	-1,148	362	7,215	2,815	13	-200	-28
January - March	-752	682	3,862	2,627	90	-92	-108
2007							
October - December	-453	974	2,035	3,074	79	99	-70
July - September	-1,350	2,153	2,205	6,127	53	-227	-84
April - June	-1,268	1,691	4,677	4,337	154	94	7
January - March	-378	427	4,725	3,238	-76	-75	40
2006							
October - December	-1,035	529	7,678	3,511	-41	-165	-72
July - September	-2,819	-1,098	16,729	3,919	64	-75	-132

1. The numbers for interprovincial migrants are final up to June 2009 and preliminary from July 2009.

Table 4-13
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Net international migration [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2010							
April - June	84,795	219	676	887	521	18,528	39,534
January - March	61,328	12	336	621	333	11,557	26,654
2009							
October - December	25,446	-38	185	84	17	5,854	4,435
July - September	83,173	379	668	1,615	537	15,531	35,495
April - June	83,898	287	785	709	444	19,400	35,145
January - March	66,336	-117	323	601	658	12,387	25,320
2008							
October - December	31,903	-144	103	347	247	5,870	4,195
July - September	86,262	231	670	1,326	820	14,987	34,980
April - June	92,203	155	431	701	462	17,105	39,161
January - March	60,660	187	338	530	472	10,204	26,314
2007							
October - December	26,111	-30	163	244	123	6,423	4,596
July - September	74,157	71	515	882	534	12,462	33,887
April - June	75,197	123	219	404	320	14,533	33,718
January - March	57,403	57	177	389	468	10,136	24,901
2006							
October - December	19,842	55	92	225	147	3,454	3,077
July - September	74,126	80	317	589	605	13,922	35,773

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2010							
April - June	4,391	2,437	7,282	10,139	168	15	-2
January - March	2,610	1,537	5,101	12,372	179	21	-5
2009							
October - December	2,322	1,345	2,202	9,100	-26	-9	-25
July - September	3,162	2,518	6,871	16,367	62	-17	-15
April - June	4,296	2,597	8,580	11,558	68	33	-4
January - March	2,612	2,027	8,700	13,742	111	-30	2
2008							
October - December	2,136	1,547	7,682	9,976	-59	22	-19
July - September	2,717	1,689	11,035	17,812	29	-27	-7
April - June	3,747	1,841	12,947	15,456	84	103	10
January - March	1,856	1,261	7,829	11,598	86	7	-22
2007							
October - December	2,057	657	5,650	6,395	-35	-57	-75
July - September	2,665	1,327	7,826	13,970	16	-33	35
April - June	3,632	1,177	10,367	10,541	76	78	9
January - March	2,295	796	7,150	11,015	15	-1	5
2006							
October - December	1,731	465	4,787	5,880	-44	-15	-12
July - September	2,489	618	7,570	12,189	-12	-6	-8

1. Net international migration numbers are final up to June 2007, updated from July 2007 to March 2010 and preliminary from April 2010.

Table 4-14
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Total net migration [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2010							
April - June	84,795	-233	489	993	671	16,580	36,788
January - March	61,328	241	298	40	729	10,106	24,585
2009							
October - December	25,446	631	-183	444	155	6,121	3,723
July - September	83,173	1,242	385	1,935	575	15,411	33,747
April - June	83,898	1,279	688	659	474	16,952	31,882
January - March	66,336	-111	215	338	705	10,948	21,163
2008							
October - December	31,903	115	-278	463	467	4,424	-1,058
July - September	86,262	851	720	772	286	12,901	32,052
April - June	92,203	-335	588	209	159	12,706	35,659
January - March	60,660	-259	218	271	222	8,428	22,856
2007							
October - December	26,111	85	13	205	38	4,432	1,008
July - September	74,157	364	337	-122	264	8,946	29,685
April - June	75,197	-668	3	-45	200	9,868	30,267
January - March	57,403	-1,614	22	-693	163	7,633	22,716
2006							
October - December	19,842	-503	-67	-704	-226	1,025	-2,880
July - September	74,126	-967	-2	-1,077	-1,229	10,654	27,319

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2010							
April - June	3,543	3,464	10,102	12,101	252	-114	159
January - March	2,569	2,834	5,413	14,014	222	98	179
2009							
October - December	1,741	2,107	-578	11,406	5	-77	-49
July - September	2,450	3,341	4,336	19,824	236	-374	65
April - June	3,856	3,077	10,311	14,675	77	-49	17
January - March	1,972	2,365	13,385	15,213	115	-91	119
2008							
October - December	1,941	2,172	11,793	12,171	29	-258	-78
July - September	881	3,229	13,692	21,024	156	-181	-121
April - June	2,599	2,203	20,162	18,271	97	-97	-18
January - March	1,104	1,943	11,691	14,225	176	-85	-130
2007							
October - December	1,604	1,631	7,685	9,469	44	42	-145
July - September	1,315	3,480	10,031	20,097	69	-260	-49
April - June	2,364	2,868	15,044	14,878	230	172	16
January - March	1,917	1,223	11,875	14,253	-61	-76	45
2006							
October - December	696	994	12,465	9,391	-85	-180	-84
July - September	-330	-480	24,299	16,108	52	-81	-140

1. Total net migration numbers are final up to June 2007, updated from July 2007 to March 2010 and preliminary from April 2010.

Table 5
Quarterly estimates of interprovincial migrants by province or territory of origin and destination, Canada, April to June 2010 [1]

Origin	Destination												
	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number												
Newfoundland and Labrador	...	34	402	215	53	783	53	25	1,214	118	18	12	8
Prince Edward Island	18	...	311	89	136	476	0	42	165	77	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	232	115	...	745	254	1,491	85	87	1,385	356	7	42	53
New Brunswick	67	103	730	...	447	881	102	93	590	247	0	0	0
Quebec	135	146	199	596	...	5,515	255	350	1,252	1,063	31	24	51
Ontario	961	485	1,847	1,000	4,580	...	1,511	1,354	6,633	5,427	96	139	228
Manitoba	51	26	84	39	119	1,750	...	774	1,410	1,348	3	0	0
Saskatchewan	0	36	76	33	68	790	624	...	3,194	1,056	22	12	28
Alberta	727	86	822	536	1,011	5,071	1,231	3,217	...	7,259	114	184	5
British Columbia	222	85	477	129	934	4,381	821	907	6,972	...	202	112	14
Yukon	0	11	0	16	12	139	31	36	45	161	...	25	0
Northwest Territories	48	0	10	0	55	123	43	70	223	106	54	...	12
Nunavut	22	0	0	12	0	115	0	11	0	0	13	65	...
In-migrants	2,483	1,127	4,958	3,410	7,669	21,515	4,756	6,966	23,083	17,218	560	615	399
Out-migrants	2,935	1,314	4,852	3,260	9,617	24,261	5,604	5,939	20,263	15,256	476	744	238
Net	-452	-187	106	150	-1,948	-2,746	-848	1,027	2,820	1,962	84	-129	161

Total number of migrants: 94,759

1. Preliminary estimates based on data from the Canada Child Tax Benefit Program and F_{jk} factors calculated using 2006/2007, 2007/2008 and 2008/2009 tax file data from Canada Revenue Agency.

Methodology

This document describes the concepts, data sources and methodology used to produce the population estimates. Population estimates are produced to measure the population counts according to various characteristics and geographies between two censuses. Population estimates are the official figures used for the count of the population at the national, provincial and territorial levels.

Estimates of the population

Types of estimates

Population estimates can be either intercensal or postcensal. Intercensal estimates are produced using counts from two consecutive censuses adjusted for census net undercoverage (CNU)[1] (including adjustment for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves) and postcensal estimates. The production of intercensal estimates involves updating the postcensal estimates using the counts from a new census adjusted for CNU[1].

Postcensal estimates are produced using data from the most recent census adjusted for CNU[1] and the components of population growth. In terms of timeliness, postcensal estimates are more up-to-date than data from the most recent census adjusted for CNU[1], but as they get farther from the date of that census, they become more variable.

Levels of estimates

Updating population estimates between censuses entails the use of data from administrative files or surveys. The quality of population estimates therefore depends on the availability of a number of administrative data files that are provided to Statistics Canada by Canadian and foreign government departments. Since some components are not available until several months after the reference date, three kinds of postcensal estimates are produced: preliminary postcensal (PP), updated postcensal (PR) and final postcensal (PD). The time lag between the reference date and the release date is three to four months for preliminary estimates and two to three years for final estimates. Though it requires more vigilance on the part of users, the production of three successive series of postcensal estimates is the strategy that best satisfies the need for both timeliness and accuracy of the estimates. All tables indicate the level of the estimates they contain.

Calculation of population estimates

Population estimates – preliminary, updated and final – are produced by the component method. This method consists in taking the population figures from the most recent census, adjusted for census net undercoverage (CNU[1]) (census undercoverage minus census overcoverage), and adding or subtracting the number of births, deaths, and components of international and interprovincial migration.

A. Provincial/territorial estimates of total population

Population estimates are produced for the provinces and territories first; then they are summed to obtain an estimate of the population of Canada.

The component-method formula for estimating total provincial/territorial populations is as follows:

1 In this case, the adjustment for the census net undercoverage also includes the incompletely enumerated Indian reserves.

$$P_{(t+i)} = P_{(t)} + B_{(t,t+i)} - D_{(t,t+i)} + I_{(t,t+i)} - [E_{(t,t+i)} + \Delta TE_{(t,t+i)}] + RE_{(t,t+i)} + \Delta NPR_{(t,t+i)} + \Delta N_{(t,t+i)} - Resid_{(t,t+i)}$$

where, for each province and territory:

$(t,t+i)$ = interval between times t and t+i;
$P_{(t+i)}$ = estimate of the population at time t+i;
$P_{(t)}$ = base population at time t (census adjusted for (CNU[1]), or most recent estimate);
B = number of births;
D = number of deaths;
I = number of immigrants;
E = number of emigrants;
ΔTE = net temporary emigration;
RE = number of returning emigrants;
ΔNPR = net non-permanent residents;
ΔN = net interprovincial migration;
Resid = residual deviation (for intercensal estimates).

B. Levels of estimates

The difference between preliminary[2] and final postcensal population estimates lies in the timeliness of the components. When all the components are preliminary, the estimate is described as preliminary postcensal (PP). When they are all final, the estimate is referred to as final postcensal (PD). Any other combination of levels is referred to as updated postcensal (PR).

Base population and components of population growth

A. Base population

The base populations are derived from the quinquennial censuses between 1971 and 2006. The population universe of the 2006[3] Census includes the following groups:

- Canadian citizens (by birth or by naturalization) and landed immigrants with a usual place of residence in Canada;
- Canadian citizens (by birth or by naturalization) and landed immigrants who are abroad, either on a military base or attached to a diplomatic mission;
- Canadian citizens (by birth or by naturalization) and landed immigrants at sea or in port aboard merchant vessels under Canadian registry;
- persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who are claiming refugee status and members of their families living with them;
- persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold Study Permits and members of their families living with them;
- persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold Work Permits and members of their families living with them;

For census purposes, the last three groups in this list are referred to as non-permanent residents (NPR).

2. Unless otherwise noted, the term *preliminary* include both preliminary and updated estimates.
3. From 1991 to 2001 Census, "persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold Minister's permits (including extensions) and members of their families living with them" were included in the census universe.

Foreign residents have not been enumerated since 1991. Foreign residents are persons who belong to the following groups:

- Government representatives of another country attached to the embassy, high commission or other diplomatic body of that country in Canada, and members of their families living with them;
- members of the Armed Forces of another country who are stationed in Canada, and members of their families living with them;
- residents of another country visiting Canada temporarily (for example, a foreign visitor on vacation or on business, with or without a visitor's permit).

These populations are adjusted as follows:

- adjustment of the population for census net undercoverage (CNU);
- addition of independent estimates for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves in 1991, 1996, 2001 and 2006;
- adjustment for early enumeration in 1991 and 1996 in parts of northern Quebec, Newfoundland and Labrador, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories;
- addition of estimates of NPRs in 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1986. Since 1991, NPRs are included in the census universe;
- estimation of the July 1 base population by addition or subtraction of the components of growth between Census Day and June 30. At the subprovincial level, the estimate of the July 1 base population is obtained by applying the subprovincial age-sex distribution of the adjusted census to the provincial / territorial population estimate.

*Adjustment for census net undercoverage (*CNU*)*

The adjustment for CNU is important. CNU is the difference between the number of persons who should have been enumerated but were missed (undercoverage) and the number of persons who were enumerated but should not have been or who were counted more than once (overcoverage).

Coverage studies provide undercoverage estimates for the 1991, *1996*, *2001* and 2006 Censuses at the provincial and territorial levels, and for the 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1986 Censuses at the provincial level only. Estimates of overcoverage at the provincial and territorial levels are available only for the last four censuses (1991, 1996, 2001 and 2006). Overcoverage for previous censuses was estimated by assuming that the overcoverage-to-undercoverage ratio for each census between 1971 and 1986 was the same as in 1991. The CNU for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories prior to 1991 was estimated by assuming that the ratio between the CNU for each territory and the 10 provinces for each census between 1971 and 1986 was the same as in 1991.

For consistency, 1991 Census undercoverage and overcoverage were revised in 1998 to take into account the methodological improvements made in the 1996 Census coverage studies. This revision altered the CNU in all censuses between 1971 and 1986. Similarly, 1996 Census undercoverage and overcoverage were revised in 2003.

B. Births and deaths

Numbers of births and deaths are derived directly from the vital statistics database of Statistics Canada's Health Statistics Division. Although Statistics Canada manages the National system of vital statistics, the central vital statistics registries of the provinces and territories are responsible for collecting and processing the information from those administrative files. Under provincial/territorial vital statistics statutes (or similar legislation), all live births and all deaths must be registered, and all provinces and territories provide the information to Statistics Canada.

The vital statistics universe closely parallels the census universe. Both universes include births and deaths of all Canadians, immigrants and non-permanent residents (NPR) and exclude foreign residents.

Vital statistics by province or territory of residence are used to produce our final estimates of births and deaths.

When there are no vital statistics, the number of births is estimated using fertility rates by mother's age. The number of deaths is estimated using mortality rates by age and sex. These methods are used to calculate preliminary[2] estimates.

Special treatment for preliminary estimates for Quebec and British Columbia

Quebec and British Columbia provide their most recent estimates of births and deaths. The figures are used to produce preliminary[2] estimates. For the final estimates, the two provinces' births and deaths are derived from the vital statistics compiled by Health Statistics Division.

Levels of estimates

For information on the differences between preliminary[2] and final estimates, see sections **B. Births and deaths,** above.

C. Immigration

Like the numbers of births and deaths, Canadian immigration statistics must be kept by law. In Canada, immigration is regulated by the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* (IRPA) of 2002. This statute superseded the *Immigration Act*, which was passed in 1976 and amended more than 30 times in the years thereafter. *Citizenship and ImmigrationCanada* (CIC) collects and processes immigrants' administrative files. It then provides Statistics Canada with information from *Field Operational Support System* (FOSS) files. The information is used to estimate the number and characteristics of people granted permanent resident status by the federal government on a given date. For Demography Division, the terms immigrant and permanent resident are equivalent.

An immigrant is a person who is not a Canadian citizen by birth, but has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by Canadian immigration authorities. The number of immigrants does not include persons born abroad to Canadian parents who are only temporarily outside the country.

Immigrants are usually counted on or after the date on which they are granted permanent resident status or the right to live in Canada.

Levels of estimates

The difference between preliminary[2] and final postcensal estimates lies in the timeliness of the source used to estimate this component. Since the FOSS file is continually being updated, new calculations are carried out each year to update the immigration estimates. Immigration estimates are preliminary the first year and updated the following year. They become final two years after the reference year.

D. Net non-permanent residents

Like the numbers of births and deaths, Canadian immigration statistics must be kept by law. In Canada, the non-permanent residents (NPR) are regulated by the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* (IRPA) of 2002. This statute superseded the *Immigration Act*, which was passed in 1976 and amended more than 30 times in the years thereafter. *Citizenship and ImmigrationCanada* (CIC) collects and processes the administrative files of immigrants and NPRs in Canada. It then provides Statistics Canada with information from *Field Operational Support System* (FOSS) files. The information is used to estimate the number and characteristics of people granted or permanent resident status by the federal government.

Non-permanent residents (NPR) are persons who are lawfully in Canada on a temporary basis under the authority of a temporary resident permit, along with members of their family living with them. Non-permanent residents (NPR) include foreign workers, foreign students, the humanitarian population and other temporary residents. The humanitarian population includes refugee claimants and temporary residents who are allowed to remain in Canada on humanitarian grounds and are not categorized as either foreign workers or foreign students. For Demography Division, the terms non-permanent resident and temporary resident are equivalent.

Estimates of the number of NPR are based on population estimates. The number of people in CIC's system is estimated on a specific date in each year of observation. First, the end-of-period population is estimated, and then the start-of-period population is subtracted from that estimate. That yields the net number of NPR.

Anyone who received non-permanent resident status prior to the observation date is counted. For refugee claimants, the date of their application is used. Permit holders and refugee claimants are excluded from the population if their permit has expired, if they receive permanent resident status, or if they are deported. In addition, refugee claimants are excluded if their file has been inactive for two years.

Since the FOSS file is continually being updated, the figures are recalculated for each new release period to update the estimates of the net number of NPRs in Canada. Non-permanent residents (NPR) estimates are preliminary the first year and updated the following year. They are finalized two to three years after the reference year, when all other components are also final.

Levels of estimates

The difference between preliminary[2] and final estimates lies in the timeliness of the source used to estimate this component. Since the FOSS file is continually being updated, the figures are recalculated for each new release period to update the estimates of the net number of NPRs. Non-permanent resident (NPR) estimates are preliminary the first year and updated the following year. They become final two to three years after the reference year.

E. Emigration

The number of emigrants is estimated using data from the *Office of Immigration Statistics, U.S. Department of Homeland Security*, data collected by the *Canada Child Tax Benefit* (CCTB) program, and data from the *T1 Family File* (T1FF)[4]. The first source is used to estimate emigration to the United States. CCTB data are used to estimate emigration to other countries. The estimates of the number of child emigrants have to be adjusted because the CCTB is not universal and does not provide direct information on the number of adult emigrants. As a result, four adjustment factors are used to take into account:

- incomplete coverage due to a delay in the receipt and processing of the files of children *eligible* for the CCTB. Since it seems to take four years after the reference period for CCTB administrative files to become complete, the adjustment is made if the estimates are finalized after two years. The factor is derived from the two-year ratios of emigrant children based on two versions of the CCTB files;

- the program's partial coverage, that is, people who do not apply for the CCTB or are not *eligible*. This factor is obtained by comparing the estimated number of children in the population with the number of children in CCTB files;

- the differential propensity to emigrate between children who are *eligible* for the CCTB and children who are not. This factor is obtained by comparing the emigration rates of CCTB-eligible children with the rates for all children (aged 0-17). This factor is calculated for each province and territory and is based on the last three available years of T1FF[4];

- the differential propensity to emigrate between adults and children. This factor generates the emigration rate for the population aged 18 and over. It is obtained by (1) calculating the average ratio over three years of the adult and child emigration rates based on T1FF[4] data, (2) calculating the average ratio over three years of the adult and child emigration rates based on data from the *Office of Immigration Statistics, U.S. Department of Homeland Security*, and (3) taking the average of the two rates. This factor is calculated for Canada only.

The adult emigration rate is applied to the adult population to generate the number of adult emigrants, which is then added to the number of child emigrants to produce the number of emigrants for the entire population.

Emigration is disaggregated by province and territory based on the number of child emigrants adjusted for coverage and differential emigration.

Levels of estimates

4 The T1 family file *(T1FF) is* derived from the *Canada Revenue Agency* (CRA) T1 file by Small Area and Administrative Data Division of Statistics Canada.

The difference between preliminary[2] and final estimates lies in the timeliness of the sources used to estimate this component. The same estimation method is used.

F. Net temporary emigration

Some people leave Canada to live temporarily in another country; others who were temporarily outside Canada return. The net result of those departures and returns is the component known as "net temporary emigration". Estimates of the number of departures are derived from the *Reverse Record Check* (RRC), the most important census coverage study. The RRC provides an estimate of the number of people who left Canada temporarily during an intercensal period and are still out of the country at the end of the period. Estimates of the number of returns are based on two sources: the Census and Demography Division's estimates of returning emigrants. The census provides the number of people who were outside Canada at the time of the previous census and returned during the intercensal period. That number includes all returning emigrants. Then Demography Division's estimate of the returning emigrants' component is subtracted to produce the number of returning temporary emigrants. The estimated numbers of departures (RRC) and returns (Census and Demography Division) yield an estimate of net temporary emigration.

That estimate is for the whole intercensal period; it is disaggregated into estimates for each of the five years in the period and then into monthly estimates using a seasonal adjustment that is an average between zero seasonality and the seasonality of emigration.

Net temporary emigration is calculated first for the national level. It is then disaggregated by province or group of provinces based on the RRC estimates of temporary emigration. For the Atlantic provinces and the territories, the estimate for the group is disaggregated on the basis of each province/territory's proportion of the group's total population.

Net temporary emigration can be estimated only for the intercensal period preceding the most recent census. Net temporary emigration in the current period is assumed to be the same as in the previous period for each province and territory.

Levels of estimates

The difference between preliminary[2] and final estimates lies in the timeliness of the emigration estimate used to calculate the seasonal adjustment for the net temporary emigration. The same estimation method is used.

G. Returning emigrants

A returning emigrant is a person who returns to Canada after having been classified as an emigrant. In a manner similar to the procedure used to calculate the number of emigrants, data from the *Canada Child Tax Benefit* (CCTB) file and the *Canada Revenue Agency's* (CRA) 's T1FF[4] are used to estimate the number of returning emigrants. Adjustment factors are applied to compensate for the fact that the CCTB program is not universal, and an adult/child ratio is used to estimate the number of adult returning emigrants. As a result, three adjustment factors are used to take into account:

- the program's partial coverage, that is, people who do not apply for the CCTB or are not *eligible*. This factor is obtained by comparing the estimated number of children in the population with the number of children in CCTB files;
- the differential propensity to emigrate between children who are *eligible* for the CCTB and children who are not. This factor is obtained by comparing the emigration rates of CCTB-*eligible* children with the rates for all children (aged 0-17). This factor is calculated for each province and territory and is based on the last three available years of T1FFs[4];
- the adult/child ratio, which is based on the census used in estimating the base population.

Levels of estimates

The difference between preliminary[2] and final estimates lies in the timeliness of the sources used to estimate this component. The same estimation method is used.

H. Interprovincial migration

Interprovincial migration represents movements from one province or territory to another, involving a change in usual place of residence. As is the case for emigration, there is no provision for recording interprovincial migration in Canada. Consequently, such movements have to be estimated using data from the *Canada Child Tax Benefit* (CCTB) of *Canada Revenue Agency* (CRA) and the T1FF[4].

Final estimates of interprovincial migration are obtained by comparing addresses indicated on personal income tax returns over two consecutive tax years. However, the migration status of taxfilers' dependants has to be imputed. An adjustment is also required to take into account migrants who do not file income tax returns. For 2001-2002 and subsequent years, the adjustment was slightly modified (for further information, see *Wilkinson, 2004*). From 2006-2007, this adjustment has slightly modified (Cyr, 2008 – Internal document).

Since income tax returns are not available at the time preliminary estimates are produced, the estimation of preliminary[2] interprovincial migration is based on CCTB administrative files, which provide counts of child migrants (aged 0-17) *receiving benefits* under the program. The estimates have to be adjusted later for children who are not receiving the CCTB. Finally, the number of adult migrants is calculated using the number of child migrants and factors derived from the T1FF[4]. As a result, three adjustment factors are used to take into account:

- the program's partial coverage, that is, people who do not apply for the CCTB or are not receiving *benefits*. This factor is obtained by comparing the estimated number of children in the population with the number of children in CCTB files;
- the differential propensity to migrate between children who are receiving the CCTB and children who are not. This factor is obtained by comparing the out-migration rates of children receiving the CCTB with the rates for all children (aged 0-17). This factor is calculated for each province and territory and is based on the last available year of T1FFs[4];
- the differential propensity to migrate between adults and children. This factor generates the out-migration rate of the population aged 18 and over for each province/territory of origin and destination. It is obtained by calculating the ratio of the central migration rate for adults to the rate for children. It is estimated using data from the last three available years of T1FFs[4].

The adult migration rate is then applied to the estimated adult population. The number of adult migrants is then added to the number of child migrants to produce the number of interprovincial migrants for the entire population.

Levels of estimates

For information on the differences between preliminary[2] and final estimates of total interprovincial migration, see section **H. Interprovincial migration** above.

Intercensal population estimates

Intercensal estimates – population estimates for reference dates between two censuses – are produced following each census. They reconcile previous postcensal estimates with the new census counts.

There are two main steps in the production of intercensal estimates:

- calculation of the error of closure;
- linear distribution of the error of closure.

Error of closure is defined as the difference between the postcensal population estimates on Census Day and the population enumerated in that census (after adjustment for census net undercoverage (CNU[1])).

The error of closure is spread uniformly over the intercensal period of days within each month.

Quality of estimates

The estimates contain certain inaccuracies stemming from two types of errors:

- errors in the census data;
- imperfections in other data sources and the method used to estimate the components.

Census data

A. Coverage, response and imputation errors

The errors attributable to census data can be divided into two groups: Response and processing errors, and coverage errors. The first group implies non-response error, misinterpretation by respondents, incorrect coding and non-response imputation. Errors in the second group primarily result from undercoverage and, to a lesser extent, overcoverage. It should be noted that both types of errors are intrinsic to any survey data.

The coverage errors occur when dwellings and/or individuals are missed, incorrectly included or counted more than once. Following each census, Statistics Canada undertakes coverage studies to measure these errors. The main studies are the *Reverse Record Check Survey* (RRC) and the *Census Overcoverage Study* (COS). Based on these studies, estimates of *census net undercoverage* (CNU) (which is equal to the difference between undercoverage and overcoverage) are produced. Demography Division adjusts the population enumerated in the census by province and territory using these estimates.

During the process of developing base populations, an attempt was made to correct only coverage errors in the population base. However, the correction based on the results of the coverage studies and on modeling of overcoverage for provinces and territories by age and sex prior to 1991, was also subject to sampling, collection, response and processing errors and uncertainty in the assumptions underlying the models. With respect to the coverage studies, statistical analysis concluded that the adjustment, although not without errors itself, improved the quality of census data (Royce, 1993). They were deemed to be consistent over time and across geographical areas, and to provide logical results. Users should also be aware that when calculating *census net undercoverage* (CNU) rates for small areas, it is likely that the underlying assumptions may be violated. If this is true, the resulting CNU rate would be misleading. Errors associated with these assumptions are, however, very difficult to quantify.

Nevertheless, the corrections to the census data due to CNU improved, in general, the quality of the estimates by compensating for the differential undercoverage by age, sex and by province/territory across censuses.

Text table 1
Estimated census net undercoverage, Canada, provinces and territories, 2001 and 2006 Censuses

Geography	Census population	Census net undercoverage	Incompletely enumerated Indian reserves	Adjusted population	Rate
	A	B	C	D=A+B+C	(B+C)/D*100
	number				in percent
2001 [1]					
Canada	**30,007,094**	**924,430**	**34,539**	**30,966,063**	**3.10**
Newfoundland and Labrador	512,930	9,401	0	522,331	1.80
Prince Edward Island	135,294	1,325	0	136,619	0.97
Nova Scotia	908,007	24,521	0	932,528	2.63
New Brunswick	729,498	20,095	0	749,593	2.68
Quebec	7,237,479	140,232	12,648	7,390,359	2.07
Ontario	11,410,046	436,349	15,960	11,862,355	3.81
Manitoba	1,119,583	30,903	110	1,150,596	2.70
Saskatchewan	978,933	21,231	581	1,000,745	2.18
Alberta	2,974,807	69,857	4,977	3,049,641	2.45
British Columbia	3,907,738	164,542	263	4,072,543	4.05
Yukon	28,674	1,423	0	30,097	4.73
Northwest Territories	37,360	3,295	0	40,655	8.10
Nunavut	26,745	1,256	0	28,001	4.49
2006 [1]					
Canada	**31,612,897**	**868,658**	**40,115**	**32,521,670**	**2.79**
Newfoundland and Labrador	505,469	5,046	0	510,515	0.99
Prince Edward Island	135,851	1,903	0	137,754	1.38
Nova Scotia	913,462	24,558	0	938,020	2.62
New Brunswick	729,997	16,059	0	746,056	2.15
Quebec	7,546,131	60,751	16,600	7,623,482	1.01
Ontario	12,160,282	465,824	15,391	12,641,497	3.81
Manitoba	1,148,401	34,330	0	1,182,731	2.90
Saskatchewan	968,157	22,594	739	991,490	2.35
Alberta	3,290,350	111,353	7,272	3,408,975	3.48
British Columbia	4,113,487	121,551	113	4,235,151	2.87
Yukon	30,372	1,805	0	32,177	5.61
Northwest Territories	41,464	1,620	0	43,084	3.76
Nunavut	29,474	1,264	0	30,738	4.11

1. The levels and rates are based on the Reverse Record Check (RRC) and the Overcoverage Study and include non-permanent residents.

The adjustment also incorporates the results of a study on the estimates of the number of people living on incompletely enumerated Indian reserves to complete the corrections for coverage errors in the census. The results of the coverage studies contain mainly sampling errors.

These adjustments have a direct impact on:

- the error of closure and its distribution by age and sex within a province or a territory as well as by province/territory as the CNU[1] and its distribution vary from one census to another;
- within-cohort consistency of population estimates. If for example, the male cohort in age group 0-4 in 1981 was tracked up to the 2001 Census (unadjusted for CNU[1]) the age group 20-24 would be noticeably smaller in 2001 than the age group 15-19 in 1996. Since Canada receives many immigrants within these age groups, the opposite would be expected. However, only after adjustment for CNU[1], the cohort size increases from 1996 to 2001.

For further information regarding the main coverage studies, please see the following document on Statistics Canada's web site: 1996 and 2001 Census Technical Report on Coverage.

Components

Errors due to estimation methodologies and data sources other than the census can also be significant.

1. In this case, the adjustment for the census net undercoverage also includes the incompletely enumerated Indian reserves

A. Births and deaths

Since the law requires the recording of vital statistics, the final estimates for births and deaths data meet very high standards. Nevertheless, since preliminary estimates are derived, they can be slightly different from final estimates.

B. Immigration and non-permanent residents

With respect to immigrants and NPRs, Citizenship and Immigration Canada administers special data files on both of these components. Since immigration is controlled by law, data on immigrants and non permanent residents (NPRs) are compiled upon arrival in Canada. These data represent only "legal" immigration and exclude illegal immigrants. Thus, for the "legal" part of international movement into Canada, the data are considered to be of high quality. However, some biases such as the difference between the stated province of intended residence at the time of arrival and the actual province of residence, may persist. Finally, since information provided by the *Visitor Data System* (VDS) from *Citizenship and ImmigrationCanada* (CIC) is not complete (age and sex of dependents, province of residence for certain groups of permit holders), estimates of NPRs are more prone to error than data on immigrants.

C. Emigration, returning emigration and net temporary emigration

Of all the demographic components that are used in the population estimates program, these components are the most difficult to estimate with precision. Canada does not have a complete border registration system. While immigration and non permanents residents (NPRs) are well documented by the federal government, Statistics Canada has always used techniques of indirect estimation in the estimation of persons leaving the country. For this reason, available statistics regarding these three components have historically been of a lower quality than other components.

Estimates of the number of emigrants and returning emigrants are both derived using *Canada Child Tax Benefit* (CCTB) data provided by *Canada Revenue Agency* (CRA). Data are adjusted to take into account the incomplete coverage of the program and to derive the emigration and returning emigration of adults.

These adjustments and the delay in obtaining the data are the two main sources of errors. As current information on the number of persons living temporarily abroad does not exist, estimates are based on the *Reverse Record Check* (RRC) and the census. Estimates for the intercensal period, distributed equally among the five years, are maintained constant for the postcensal period. Moreover, assumptions were made to allow for the distribution of annual estimates to a quarterly level. Any geographical or quarterly variation may introduce error in the estimation of these components.

D. Interprovincial migration

Since July 1993, preliminary[2] interprovincial migration estimates have been based on *Canada Child Tax Benefit* (CCTB) files. Under this program, only 76% of children aged 0-17 at the Canada level were entitled to benefits on July 1, 2001. Consequently, preliminary CCTB based estimates are subject to larger error than final estimates derived from *Canada Revenue Agency* (CRA) tax files.

Quality assessment

In order to assess the quality of our estimates, two evaluation measures are used: Precocity errors and errors of closure.

A. Precocity error

The quality of preliminary estimates of components is analyzed using precocity errors. Precocity error is defined as the difference between preliminary and final estimate of a particular component in terms of its relative proportion of the total population for the relevant geographical area. It can be calculated for both population and component estimates.

2 Unless otherwise noted, the term *preliminary* include both preliminary and updated estimates

Precocity error allows for useful comparisons between components, as well as between provinces and territories or geographical areas of different population size. Note that when compared to the total population for an area, the differences between preliminary and final estimates of the components are quite small. There are, however, differences in the amount of impact on the population estimates between components and between provinces and territories.

Generally speaking, net interprovincial migration yields the greatest precocity errors. This is likely the result of the use of different data sources for preliminary and final estimates. In most years and for most provinces/territories, births, deaths and immigration estimates yielded the smallest precocity errors. For immigration estimates, this reflects the completeness of the data source and the availability of data for the more timely preliminary estimates. In the case of births and deaths, small precocity errors support the use of short-term projections for preliminary estimates.

According to the analysis of the most recent precocity errors and assuming that the quality of the basic data remains constant, the present postcensal estimates should have an acceptable degree of reliability.

Text table 2
Quarterly precocity errors for components, Canada, provinces and territories

Year/ Component	Canada	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.
	per thousand													
Births														
2007Q1	-0.03	-0.16	-0.01	0.08	-0.04	0.05	-0.02	0.18	-0.07	-0.25	-0.01	0.25	-0.09	0.32
2007Q2	-0.06	-0.07	-0.05	-0.14	-0.16	0.01	-0.05	-0.12	-0.24	-0.21	-0.01	-0.65	0.39	-0.71
2007Q3	-0.10	-0.24	0.04	-0.13	-0.23	-0.01	-0.08	-0.36	-0.36	-0.26	-0.02	-0.58	-0.69	-0.64
2007Q4	-0.12	-0.12	-0.35	-0.17	-0.13	-0.02	-0.15	-0.17	-0.34	-0.29	-0.01	-0.24	0.21	0.13
Deaths														
2007Q1	0.03	-0.04	0.33	0.07	0.21	0.03	0.06	-0.09	0.10	-0.01	-0.01	-0.03	0.16	0.03
2007Q2	0.05	-0.09	0.51	0.08	0.16	0.00	0.06	0.22	0.11	0.07	-0.01	0.12	0.00	0.00
2007Q3	0.05	0.18	0.01	0.09	0.05	0.00	0.10	0.13	-0.03	0.05	-0.02	-0.43	0.00	-0.06
2007Q4	0.06	0.15	0.19	0.16	0.03	0.03	0.10	0.08	-0.07	0.09	-0.01	0.09	-0.30	0.13
Immigration														
2009Q1	0.00	0.00	0.16	-0.06	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.09	0.02	-0.15	-0.11	0.09	0.00	0.00
2009Q2	0.00	-0.01	0.49	-0.02	0.01	-0.07	0.08	0.10	0.04	-0.22	0.02	-0.12	0.09	-0.06
2009Q3	0.00	0.00	-0.50	0.07	-0.01	0.10	-0.12	-0.17	-0.06	0.35	-0.04	0.24	0.23	0.03
2009Q4	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.15	-0.32	0.03
Emigration														
2006Q3	-0.09	0.00	0.22	-0.05	-0.04	-0.05	-0.16	-0.13	0.03	-0.12	0.02	-0.09	-0.05	-0.10
2006Q4	-0.07	0.00	0.10	-0.04	-0.03	-0.04	-0.11	-0.09	0.01	-0.09	-0.01	-0.03	-0.05	-0.03
2007Q1	-0.06	0.00	0.08	-0.04	-0.03	-0.04	-0.10	-0.08	0.01	-0.08	-0.01	-0.03	-0.02	-0.03
2007Q2	-0.09	0.02	-0.07	-0.06	0.00	-0.05	-0.11	-0.06	0.01	-0.15	-0.10	-0.03	-0.09	-0.03
Returning emigration														
2006Q3	-0.20	-0.02	-0.01	-0.09	-0.06	-0.21	-0.20	-0.05	-0.06	-0.31	-0.23	-0.09	0.07	0.06
2006Q4	-0.02	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.01	-0.03	-0.01	0.03	0.01	-0.03	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
2007Q1	-0.03	0.00	0.02	-0.01	0.00	-0.04	-0.03	0.01	0.00	-0.05	-0.03	-0.03	0.00	0.00
2007Q2	-0.03	0.00	-0.04	0.01	-0.03	-0.06	-0.03	0.04	-0.01	-0.02	0.01	-0.06	0.00	0.00
Net temporary emigration														
2006Q3	0.06	-0.09	-0.08	-0.03	-0.06	0.08	0.04	0.00	0.08	0.07	0.20	0.08	-0.05	-0.10
2006Q4	0.04	-0.07	-0.06	-0.02	-0.05	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.06	0.04	0.13	0.03	-0.05	-0.06
2007Q1	0.03	-0.06	-0.06	-0.02	-0.05	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.04	0.12	0.03	-0.05	-0.06
2007Q2	0.03	-0.08	-0.07	-0.03	-0.06	0.03	0.01	-0.01	0.06	0.03	0.12	0.08	-0.07	-0.03
Net non-permanent residents														
2006Q3	0.10	-0.01	-0.30	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.14	0.07	0.01	0.03	0.20	0.06	0.32	-0.16
2006Q4	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.09	0.00	0.06	0.05	0.09	0.25	-0.30	0.00
2007Q1	-0.08	-0.04	-0.01	-0.06	-0.06	-0.04	-0.12	-0.08	-0.06	-0.10	-0.04	0.09	0.14	-0.06
2007Q2	-0.12	-0.02	0.01	-0.04	-0.01	-0.04	-0.18	-0.09	-0.05	-0.13	-0.14	-0.40	-0.12	-0.06
In-migrants														
2008Q3	0.83	1.78	3.12	1.63	1.56	0.33	0.47	1.29	2.11	2.10	0.75	2.17	4.16	1.27
2008Q4	0.47	1.07	1.40	0.89	0.79	0.15	0.23	0.86	1.27	1.39	0.44	0.87	2.20	1.17
2009Q1	0.59	1.47	2.01	1.11	1.08	0.18	0.31	1.04	1.56	1.73	0.49	1.38	2.73	0.88
2009Q2	0.65	1.35	1.64	1.15	0.95	0.22	0.34	1.02	1.64	1.93	0.60	1.64	2.45	1.53
Out-migrants														
2008Q3	0.83	1.37	2.57	1.81	1.83	0.45	0.49	1.02	1.59	1.47	1.15	1.39	6.34	0.98
2008Q4	0.47	1.00	2.27	0.90	0.73	0.24	0.33	0.50	0.95	0.81	0.61	1.23	3.53	2.21
2009Q1	0.59	1.29	1.71	1.21	1.06	0.26	0.38	0.66	1.36	1.05	0.83	3.29	5.63	2.89
2009Q2	0.65	1.10	1.78	1.40	1.15	0.35	0.40	0.73	1.57	1.10	0.91	3.19	2.32	0.69
Net interprovincial migration														
2008Q3	..	0.40	0.55	-0.18	-0.28	-0.12	-0.02	0.27	0.52	0.63	-0.39	0.79	-2.17	0.28
2008Q4	..	0.07	-0.87	-0.01	0.06	-0.09	-0.10	0.37	0.32	0.58	-0.17	-0.36	-1.33	-1.04
2009Q1	..	0.18	0.30	-0.10	0.02	-0.07	-0.07	0.38	0.20	0.68	-0.34	-1.92	-2.89	-2.11
2009Q2	..	0.25	-0.14	-0.25	-0.20	-0.13	-0.06	0.28	0.07	0.82	-0.31	-1.55	0.14	0.84

B. Error of closure

The error of closure measures the exactness level of the final postcensal estimates. It can be defined as the difference between the enumerated population of the most recent census (after adjustments for census net undercoverage (CNU[1])) and the most current postcensal population estimates as of Census Day.

The error of closure comes from two sources: The relative differences in the amount of CNU[1] and errors in the components of demographic growth over the intercensal period. This can be calculated for total population estimates and for age, sex and marital status. With each 5-year intercensal period, the error of closure can only be calculated with the release of census data and estimates of CNU[1].

By dividing the error of closure by the census population adjusted for CNU[1], the differences are relatively small at the national level (0.16% for 2001 and 0.32% for 2006). At the provincial and territorial level, differences are understandably larger, since the estimates are also affected by errors in estimating interprovincial migration. Nevertheless, the provincial/territorial final postcensal estimates generally fall within 1% of the adjusted census population, except for the territories that falls within closer adjustments.

Text table 3
Error of closure of the estimates of population, Canada, provinces and territories, 2001 and 2006

	2001		2006	
	number	rate in percent	number	rate in percent
Canada	49,948	0.16	105,352	0.32
Newfoundland and Labrador	11,381	2.18	-1,137	-0.22
Prince Edward Island	1,483	1.09	74	0.05
Nova Scotia	9,005	0.97	-2,778	-0.30
New Brunswick	4,587	0.61	3,404	0.46
Quebec	-222	0.00	26,088	0.34
Ontario	11,288	0.10	50,173	0.40
Manitoba	-1,035	-0.09	-5,396	-0.46
Saskatchewan	16,017	1.60	-3,061	-0.31
Alberta	1,604	0.05	-47,801	-1.40
British Columbia	-4,347	-0.11	88,057	2.08
Yukon	-360	-1.20	-979	-3.04
Northwest Territories	497	1.22	-875	-2.03
Nunavut	50	0.18	-417	-1.36

Note(s): The error of closure is equal to the postcensal estimate (at the census date) minus the census count adjusted for census net undercoverage (including adjustment for incompletely enumerated indian reserves). The percentage is: error of closure, divided by the census count adjusted for census net undercoverage and incompletely enumerated indian reserves, multiplied by 100.

Explanatory notes for the tables

Table 2 Quarterly population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective

Population	Estimates are final intercensal and unadjusted for census net undercoverage prior to July 1, 1971. Estimates are final intercensal from July 1, 1971 to April 1, 2006, final postcensal from July 1, 2006 to July 1, 2007, updated postcensal from October 1, 2007 to April 1, 2010 and preliminary postcensal from July 1, 2010.
Natural increase	Natural increase is final up to December 2007, updated from January 2008 to March 2010 and preliminary from April 2010.
International migration	Net international migration numbers are final up to June 2007, updated from July 2007 to March 2010 and preliminary from April 2010.
Interprovincial migration	The numbers for interprovincial migrants are final up to June 2009 and preliminary from July 2009.
Total migration	Total net migration numbers are final up to June 2007, updated from July 2007 to March 2010 and preliminary from April 2010.
Total growth	Numbers for total growth are final up to June 2007, updated from July 2007 to March 2010 and preliminary from April 2010.

Table 3 Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective, provincial perspective

Birth	The numbers for births are final up to December 2007, updated from January 2008 to March 2010 and preliminary from April 2010.
Death	The numbers for deaths are final up to December 2007, updated from January 2008 to March 2010 and preliminary from April 2010.
Immigrant	The numbers for immigrants are final up to December 2009, updated from January to March 2010 and preliminary from April 2010.
Emigrant	The numbers for emigrants are final up to June 2007, updated from July 2007 to March 2010 and preliminary from April 2010.
Returning emigrant	The numbers for returning emigrants are final up to June 2007, updated from July 2007 to March 2010 and preliminary from April 2010.
Net temporary emigrant	The numbers for net temporary emigrants are final up to June 2007, updated from July 2007 to March 2010 and preliminary from April 2010.
Net non-permanent resident	The numbers for net non-permanent residents are final up to June 2007, updated from July 2007 to March 2010 and preliminary from April 2010.
In-migrant	The numbers for interprovincial migrants are final up to June 2009 and preliminary from July 2009.
Out-migrant	The numbers for interprovincial migrants are final up to June 2009 and preliminary from July 2009.

Appendix I

Glossary

Annualized rate

Refers to the ratio of the estimated number of events converted to an annual basis divided by the average quarterly populations. In this respect, birth, death, immigration rates, etc are calculated. Generally, the rate is expressed in per 1,000.

Census coverage

Census netundercoverage: Difference between undercoverage and overcoverage.

Overcoverage: Number of persons who should not have been counted in the census or who were counted more than once.

Undercoverage: Number of persons who were intended to have been enumerated in a census but were not enumerated.

Components of demographic growth

Any of the classes of events generating population movement variations. Births, deaths and migrations are the components responsible for the variation since they alter the total population.

Emigrant

Canadian citizen or ***immigrant*** who has left Canada to establish a permanent residence in another country.

Error of closure

Difference between the ***postcensal estimate*** for the same date as the census and the results of the census adjusted for ***censusnet undercoverage*** (including adjustment for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves).

Immigrant

Within the framework of this publication, the term immigrant refers to *landed immigrant*. A landed immigrant is a person who does not have Canadian citizenship but was granted the right by immigration authorities to live in Canada on a permanent basis.

International migration

International migration represents movement of population between Canada and a foreign country which involves a change in the usual place of residence. A distinction is made with regard to ***immigrants***, ***emigrants***, ***returning emigrants***, ***net temporary emigrants*** and ***net non-permanent residents***.

Interprovincial migration

Interprovincial migration represents movement from one province or territory involving a permanent change in residence. A person who takes up residence in another province or territory is an ***out-migrant*** with reference to the province or territory of origin and an ***in-migrant*** with reference to the province or territory of destination.

Natural increase

Variation in population size over a given period as a result of the difference between the numbers of births and deaths.

Net international migration

Net international migration is obtained according to the following formula:

Immigrants + ***returning emigrants*** + ***net non permanent residents***– (***emigrants*** + ***net temporary emigrants***)

Net interprovincial migration

Net interprovincial migration represents the difference between ***in-migrants*** and ***out-migrants*** for a given province or territory.

Net non-permanent residents

Net non-permanent residents represent the variation in the number of non-permanent residents between two dates.

Non-permanent residents

A non permanent resident belongs to one of the five following groups:

- persons residing in Canada claiming refugee status;
- persons residing in Canada who hold a study permit;
- persons residing in Canada who hold a work permit;
- persons residing in Canada who hold a minister's permit;
- all non-Canadian born dependants of persons claiming refugee status, or of persons holding study permits, work permits or minister's permits and living in Canada.

Net temporary emigration

Net temporary emigration represents the variation in the number of temporary emigrants between two dates. Temporary emigration includes Canadian citizens and ***immigrants*** living temporarily abroad who have not maintained a usual place of residence in Canada.

Population

Estimated population and population according to the census are both defined as being the number of Canadians whose usual place of residence is in that area, regardless of where they happened to be on Census Day. Also included are any Canadians staying in a dwelling in that area on Census Day and having no usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada, as well as those considered ***non-permanent residents***.

Population estimate

Postcensal: Population estimate produced by using data from the most recent available census adjusted for ***census net undercoverage*** (including adjustment for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves) and estimate of the ***components of demographic growth*** since that last census. This estimate can be preliminary, updated or final.

Intercensal: Population estimate derived by using ***postcensal estimates*** and data adjusted for ***censusnet undercoverage*** (including adjustment for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves) of censuses preceding and following the year in question.

Population growth or total growth

Variation of population size between two dates. It can also be obtained by summing the ***natural increase***, ***total net migration*** and if possible, substract ***residual deviation***. It can be positive or negative.

Precocity error

Difference between preliminary and final estimate of a particular component in terms of its relative proportion of the total population for the relevant geographical area. It can be calculated for both population estimates and component of population growth.

Residual deviation

Difference between demographic ***population growth*** calculated using ***intercensal estimates*** of population between two dates and that obtained by the sum of the components for the same period. This deviation results from the distribution of the ***error of closure*** between years within the quinquennial period. This distribution is calculated by taking into account the number of days within each month.

Returning emigrant

Canadian citizen or ***immigrant*** having previously emigrated from Canada and subsequently returned to the country.

Total net migration

Sum of ***net international*** and ***net interprovincial*** migration.

Vital events

Includes all the demographic events (that is to say births, deaths, marriages and divorces) for which there exist a legal requirement to inform the Provincial or Territorial Registrar's Office.

Appendix II

Source and remarks

Base population

May 16, 2006 Census of Population adjusted for census net undercoverage and incompletely enumerated Indian reserves.

2006 Census: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2006, Catalogue no. 92-200-XPB.

Census net undercoverage: See The Daily, September 29, 2008.

Incompletely enumerated Indian reserves: See The Daily, September 29, 2008.

Births and deaths

Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division.

Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Catalogue no. 91-002-X, Quarterly, Analytical table.4.

Immigration

Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

Emigrants

Statistics Canada, Demography Division - from data on emigrant children from the Canada Child Tax Benefit program (CCTB) from Canada Revenue Agency files - CRA and data from the « U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics ».

Returning emigrants

Statistics Canada, Demography Division – based on data from the CCTB program and adjustment factors calculated using CRA files.

Net temporary emigrants

Statistics Canada, Demography Division – based on data from the Reverse Record Check (RRC), 2001 and 2006 Censuses of Canada.

Non-permanent residents

Statistics Canada, Demography Division – based on data provided by Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

Interprovincial migration

Statistics Canada, Demography Division – based on the CTB program and adjustment factors calculated using CRA files.